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NEWS, LITERATURE, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, AND THE ARTS

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Poetry.

For the Toledo BLADE.

THE DEFORMED GIRL.

The sunlight faded from the little room,
And twilight wrapped the earth in deeper gloom
And softly falling through the window bars,
Came the sweet glow of heaven's shining stars.

Lightly it fell upon the helpless one
Who lingered in the silent room alone;
It tinged her golden hair with brighter hue,
And brought the tear-mist to her eyes of blue.

O, a sad lot was here; the still, cool air,
That fluttered in and left its perfume there,
Had wandered idly 'mid the rosy bowers,
Where she might never roam to cull the flowers.

She murmured not against her Father's will,
Striving her humble mission to fulfil;
But now a shadow o'er her spirit fell,
And oh! 'twas hard to utter, "it is well."

She prayed; and the All-Father, from His throne
Listened, the pleadings of the sorrowing one,
And, while a humble supplicant, she bowed,
The light of Faith shone through the passing cloud.

And then her soul found utterance in song,
On the warm air the strain was borne along;
And all things beautiful, and glad and bright,
Seemed hovering round her couch, that summer night.

And through the pearly gates, just left ajar,
Floated the strains, borne on celestial air;
The golden harps were hushed, the heavenly throng
Listened with rapture to the holy song.

And then the voice was still, and o'er her crept
A shadowy glory, and the sufferer slept,
While strange, sweet voices whispered in her ear,
"Though shalt be happy yet: but O, not here."

When she awoke the weary, helpless feet,
Grown strong and well, walked on the golden street,
A robe of purity to her was given,
And the voice, hushed on earth, was heard in Heaven.

AMERICANA.

Owatonna, Minn.

Selected Story.

From the Galaxy, New York.

Keeping the Cash.

BY J. T. MCKAY.

CONCLUDED.

Now he must decide. He had all the facts. They were more serious than he could have imagined. He walked the streets, up and down, block after block. He would go over the ground and set the thing in order in his mind. Then he would act as Heaven should give him light. Here was the case: A thousand people, ten thousand want knives, bits, saws, chisels, axes. They are scattered over a thousand miles of ground. If each man must go to the makers for his ax or pick, the expense is ruinous. Simply, he cannot go. He cannot combine with many of the rest. They are too far away. Here is a man with money in his hand who knows all this. He cannot go to all these folks; but it is all one as if he had gone and said: If you people will let me, I can bring you your hammers and wrenches and pitchforks at a low price, and make a good thing of it myself; because I can handle a hundred with little more expense than one. And these poor people are only too willing. But he cannot do it alone. Goods must be bought, and moved, and stored, and packed; and shipped. Complicated accounts must be kept. The people say, get ten, twenty, a hundred men to help you. We can afford to pay them all; we are ten thousand strong. It is the people who pay. The money passes into the chief's hands; but it comes from these scattered thousands to pay these hundred men who work for them. The chief's share is the greatest, of course; his capital is the power of so many men. But the rest is not his. If he keeps any part of any man's just due, *he steals*. (So Bren. said, and stamped on the stones in his hot way.) Each man has a right to his share, in proportion to the worth of his work to the people he serves. He has a right to demand that he shall not lose his dependence without reason, shall be mercifully treated in weakness and misfortune. Not one of these widely scattered employers in a thousand would have it otherwise. But they cannot come and see to it themselves. They must trust it to the chief to see justice done. His capital gives him so many men's power; he is ten or a hundred in one. Here was the man, this Antoine Haffelfinger, using this power like a despot and a barbarian. Here was an old man whom he had robbed and degraded, and who feared him as he feared cold and hunger for women and little children. In a pressure of work he had delayed an entry, through infirmity of age he had forgotten. As a result, a hundred and eighty-three dollars of this man's money had fallen into Bren's hands. What should be done? The law and the common morality said: It is Haffelfinger's; the course is clear. But *was* the right course so clear? Was this money Haffelfinger's, if the truth were told? He owed Gray ten times told. His capital, which his father and this old man had jointly made, and the hard times, together gave him irresistible strength, and he used it like a merciless tyrant. This money in his hands, would be just so much more power of harm. Had he (Bren.) the right to give it? The centre-bits and pistol might properly belong to the burglar: would he be justified in returning them to their owner if he knew they would be used to-night to rob, perhaps murder a man in his bed?

Charley had no right to the money. Bren. knew, in his heart, that Traveler would not have touched it more than free. What should he do with it then? Was it not plain that it had been put into his hands to use as he should judge right? His happiness for life, he felt sure, depended upon Kate. And was not Kate's too, at stake? He hoped he was not vain or self sufficient; but, before Heaven, he did honestly believe he was a truer fellow than Boxer; that he would make her happier in the long run. And this money would help to make a man of calm, help him to be himself again. And he would not be greedy; he would give old Gray a part.

And so it was that Bren. played devil's advocate against himself. And it must be owned that his client had go great reason to be displeased with the plea.

In the morning Bren. went straight to his desk. A disagreeable duty, he would get it off his hands at once. Duty or otherwise, it was certainly not agreeable when it came to the point. That was prejudice, Bren. said. What right had he to let his likes or dislikes stand in the way of justice? wasn't the right course plain enough? Yes, Bren. it was plain enough, else why were your lips white and compressed, and why did your hand shake so, when you wrote at the bottom of the ledger page, on the debit side of Haffelfinger's & Co's., account: "To Cash to Balance—$827.15," and entered the same on the credit side of the cash? Bren. opened the safe and took out the package labeled. "Haffelfinger's statement. Cash—$827.15." He took his hat, and went out and paid the bill; and came away with a receipt in full and one hundred and eighty-three dollars seventy-nine cents in his pocket, to which no man on earth could show a legal title. He went back to the store. He crossed a foaming gutter, and a folded paper eddied into a sewer below. He sealed a fifty dollar note in an envelope, and addressed it in print to Gray at his lodgings. He wrote a note to his sister Ellen at home, asking her to post the inclosed letter there, and to say nothing about it. He enclosed the whole in a larger envelope, and dropped it into the letterbox with his own hands.

Bren. got off early that afternoon. He hired a horse and drove round to Quincy street. It was less than two days since he had seen Kate; it seemed like a long month. He was almost afraid to see her; he feared she might have changed again; but he put on a brave face. Kate met him with the old frank smile, and Bren's, heart leaped. "Yes; she should like very much." Bren. had never taken her to drive before. The day was bright, the bay horse free of foot. Kate was merry and kind. Bren. was a happy fellow that April afternoon. He threw care and thought to the winds. A wild joy thrilled him through. When he had left her at her door, and was driving round to the stable, it seemed like a dream of heaven. He wished it might have lasted forever!

There is no need to follow Bren. He was himself again; he was more than himself. He was over head and ears in a passion of fondness for Kate. He walked and worked in a sort of golden dream. The stones were springs under his feet; he laughed at cold and rain; there was fire enough in his heart to light and warm the world. One thought rang forever through his brain: Kate was kind! Kate was kind! He had almost forgotten the uncharged bill; he would not let himself think of it. It was pleasanter thinking what Kate had said and looked, and planning what he should do next.

One afternoon going up from the store, he was thinking what he could do to please her most. He thought he could do anything in the world for her sake, and, unless it was give up Kate herself, there were few things he would not have tried, I dare say. His eyes fell upon Brettenham's brilliant windows. That was it. He would go over and buy her a ring. He had a ring of hers on his little finger that minute, that he had got in a game of forfeits and kept out of sport. That would give him the size. That same evening he called upon Kate. There was no one there, as it happened. He held up his finger with her ring, and she made a motion as if to catch it away, but checked herself.

"Now, really, Will," she remonstrated, with a comical air of displeasure, "you must give me my ring."

"Open your mouth and shut your eyes," Bren. laughed.

"Oh, come, Will," she coaxed. "Don' tease."

"Well, then, put out your finger and shut your eyes."

"Truly, now? On your honor, Will?"

"Fair and square," Bren. answered.

Kate closed her eyes tight, with a laughably deprecating face, and put out her dainty finger. Bren. slipped the new ring over it quickly, and called: "Time."

She opened her eyes expecting to see her plain old ring. At the look of surprise that shot into her face when the diamond flashed the light in her eyes, Bren. laughed aloud.

"Oh, Will," she said, "how lovely! It's so good of you. I'd rather have that than anything."

And the flush of pleasure that overspread her cheek paid Bren. a hundred times, he thought. He had an appointment to keep, and came away soon after. His appointment was with Traveler.—Charley had asked him to go down to Coventry to look after a delinquent debtor, and he was to go round at nine and talk it over, so as to take the early train. A freight train went through Ackenthale Bridge that night, and Bren. was detained. Grosenlok, the debtor, had removed and Bren. had trouble to find him. It was three days before he got back. In the mean time he had a great deal of time upon his hands, and had been compelled to think of a great many things.—One or two things he had had to think of a great deal more than he cared. He was glad to get back. It was morning when he arrived; he went up and made his report.

"You're tired out, Bren," Traveler said. "Knock off to-day and take a rest. You can square things up to-morrow."

"No, no," Bren answered. "I ain't tired."

He was glad to find the books all behind. He drove at them all day. In the evening he went over to Quincy street.—He had told her where he was going; she was sorry, she had said; he wouldn't be at Mrs. Mackeron's on Friday. He knew he should be all right when he saw her; he didn't know what was the matter with him now. Well, he went round.—There was some company at the house. The first thing he saw when he looked in was Kate sitting at the piano, where she had been playing. When she saw Bren standing in the door, a little flush came suddenly into her cheek. She smiled, and turned her head as it lay idly on the keys. The light flashed back from her finger as it moved. Bren had not been thinking of the ring only of Kate herself. When the jewel flashed in his eyes, it struck him back as if he had received a blow. He turned back into the hall and pretended to get something out of his coat. He had seen Kate flush with pleasure almost before she saw him; and a horrible thought went through him with the diamond's flash. *He had stolen Kate's love.* It struck him keen and hard. He went in and tried to be himself. Everywhere the jewel pursued him with its merciless gleam. When he talked to Kate, it put him out and made him stammer and flush. He was nervous and out of sorts. He could not rid himself of that horrible, tormenting thought; the more he tried the more it came and came. He was glad to get away. He went home and took out that money from an inside pocket. H had kept it by itself. He had said it was sent to him; he would use it for no common purpose. He had given part in charity; the rest he would spend for Kate. He laid out what was left. There was just sixteen dollars. He folded it up, put it back in the pocket. He took thread and needle and sewed it up. He would not have touched a cent of it now for love or life. He went to bed and dreamed that an evil demon followed him day and night and stared at him horribly with one wild, blazing eye that never shut.

Do what he might, he could not get that glittering jewel out of his head, or the tormenting idea his fancy had bound up with it. Kate had been so gracious of late; he said he could name the very day of the change—the day he had first had this cursed money to spend. Not that he blamed her, or thought of her once as mercenary. As soon would he have thought of meanness in an angel of light! It was surely no blame that she liked pleasant things. And, besides, he had changed himself, he ought to know. But whenever or whatever it came to the same thing. *It was the money* that had made the change. And Bren broke out into language that I am not going to repeat.

He could not keep away from Kate: and somehow her grace, her goodness, her favor to himself, while they charmed him, were the keenest possible pang. The flash of the brilliant seemed to burn and blind him. He said it was his morbid imagination that fancied something evil in the gleam of the cursed stone. Oh, if he only had the glittering bundle back! And he went on, getting more nervous and troubled every day. Kate wore the ring constantly; naturally she thought it would please Bren. She must have been sadly perplexed by Bren's behavior. Naturally, too, Bren. brooded over the thing until it acquired the power upon him of a magician's spell; and he came to hate and fear it with a kind and degree of horror that I shall not make you understand.

Then Kate became cold as Bren. grew strange and began to avoid her, while he could not keep away from the company where she was. Bren. caught her once or twice regarding him covertly, with a wondering glance, as he sat apart uneasily, and tried to talk with this one and that. But the end came. One night it must have come to her dimly that Bren's strange conduct had something to do with the ring. She tried it. Watching him askance, she kept the stone turned so as to flash upon him wherever he moved. Bren. grew plainly more uneasy under her hand; moved about, shifted his chair changed color and bit his lip, as he caught the gleam again and again. Presently Bren knew that the ring was gone.

Putting on his hat to come away, feeling wretched and almost desperate, Kate glided out and stood suddenly before him, erect and proud, an angry flush glowing in her face, her lips a little apart and her breath coming quick. She did not speak, but she put out her hand with a little white box. Bren. put up his hand irresolutely, half-guessing what it was. The box slipped through his fingers, and opened it as it fell. The diamond flashed in Bren.'s eyes, and the ring rolled round and lay on the floor at his feet. A sudden impulse of fury seized him. He lifted his foot and stamped upon the ring, ground it under his heel as if it had been a venemous thing that was stinging him to death. Then he turned away and rushed out into the night.

That moment his mind was made up. He did not see how he could make it; but he would, if it killed him!

He sat at his desk next day when Traveler came in.

"Bren.," he said, (he noticed how haggard Bren. was, and wondered, but said nothing.) "Bren., we'll have to get another man. The business is growing, and I'm tied up more than I can be and do the outside work."

Bren. turned round with an eager face, "You want a fellow to sell?"

"Yes."

"What will you pay?"

"I can get one for twelve dollars."

"Charley," Bren. said, "will you give it to me? I'll do it for ten."

Traveler faced square round, sitting on a packing box in front of Bren's desk. "Hang it, Bren, you're crazy. Do you want to give up the books? What do you mean?"

"No," Bren. answered, "I can do both. There are spells through the day when I can work at the books—I'll do the rest nights. I tell you, Charley, I've got to save money some way. If you won't let me have this, I'll have to get something else. I'm in a hard place, Charley"—and Bren. bent over the ledger, and Traveler thought he did not see it very plainly just then—"I'm in a hard place, and if you'll let me have this, you'll help me more than you know."

"Well, well; have it your own way, Bren.," Traveler answered. "You can try it, if you like."

So Bren went to work. He made up a bed in a storage loft and gave up his lodging. Week in and out he did his double work, day after day, night after night. He ate the plainest fare. He wore his clothes till they were threadbare and thoroughly shabby, and patched them with his own hands. Only he laid by one suit against a day he hoped for. He was hardly out of the building day or night; he got up early and tramped out half a mile to keep up his health; then he was hard at work till it was high time and he was glad enough to get to bed. And, in a grim way, he was happy again. The pain about Kate was bitter enough, and ever present. But he was on the way back to the straight track. It was happiness to look before and think of being clear to go ahead once more. And the satisfaction was none the less keen than the way was hard and long: he felt he was doing manly, honest work. Traveler saw it. He did not go near Kate; he could not. He did not dare tell her the truth. He said he had no right to go and let her think he was worthy of an honest girl's regard, when he knew he was not. Or, at least, not yet; when he was out of this, he trusted he would be then. He feared what might happen meanwhile, feared that more than anything now. He prayed God she might not change.

The summer heats came on. Bren. grew thin and white, but he kept his health yet. But Traveler grew afraid. He came in one August day, hot and tired, and out of sorts. Something had fretted him. Bren. was plodding away at the books, having an interval of a few minutes between sales. His pale face fired Traveler. "Curse it, Bren!" he broke out. "How long are you going to keep up this infernal grind? I say it's got to stop. I won't have it in my place, I swear I won't."

Bren. looked up with a whiter face.

"Let me be, Charley," he answered, doggedly. "I'm all right, I tell you. If you let me alone, I'll be done with this two weeks from Saturday night."

And Traveler turned away and found fault with everything, stormed at the men, slammed things right and left, and finally came back and pulled Bren. roughly off his stool, ordered him out of the place, and not to show his face again that day. Bren knew better than to excite his friend's stormy temper; he went off and caught a boat bound up the river, landed and lay down under an oak on the river bank, and slept on the grass all the hot afternoon, like a tired child.—Traveller sat down at the desk when Bren. was gone, and worked away till he had the books square to date, never speaking a word the whole afternoon, and no one caring to speak to him. Then he got up and closed the ledger, and went home to tea, whistling "Listen to the Mocking Bird."

Those last weeks of that summer were hot and dry. Bren got little sleep nights; the baked brick walls never cooled, night nor day. One's ordinary round became a burden; Bren's double stint grew day by day a load heavier and harder to carry. Toward the last he staggered under it a good deal. But he bore up stoutly. Often he would have to lie back and shut his eyes for a blindness and dizziness that came swarming into his eyes and brain. But he would shake his head clear, like a half drowned diver, and go at it again, game as a terrier. It was not overwise of Bren; but he never could bear to wait. There was a grim joy in the ardor of the fight. He felt that the end was worth it all, worth anything, if he could hold out. And he felt that the satisfaction of victory would be keen in proportion to the pluck and patience spent. But those hot weeks told upon him day by day, and steadily pulled him down. If it had not been for Sundays, I do not believe he would have pulled through. I am afraid our young friend was not over regular that summer in his attendance upon public worship.

Well, the longest season comes soon enough to an end. The end of August was now within two days and nights.—It was Saturday evening, the 29th.—Bren. was writing weekly at his desk, his face and hands thin and tired looking enough. Traveler came in and sat down by him; there was no one else in the place. He waited a little while; then he got up, took the pen out of Bren.'s hand, laid the blotter between the leaves and closed the book.

"Bren.," he said, quietly, "it's 'two weeks from Saturday night.'"

"I know it, Charley."

Traveler counted out Bren's double pay and laid it on the desk.

"It's the last time, Bren."

Bren. stood up at that, his thin face all flushed. "Shake hands on that," he says. "The last time, Charley; the last time while I live, so help me God!"

He took a roll of money from an inside pocket. He spread it out and added part of what lay on the desk. He ran quickly over the bills: $188,08—principal and interest of the uncharged bill for four months, at seven per cent. per annum. He took up what was left and held it up to traveler.

"Charley," he said, "I've been through the fire and come out scorched. There's all the money I own in the world—nine dollars and thirty cents."

He told him the whole story; he showed him the bill and the balanced account, and the lying entry on the cash. His cheek flushed hot as he pointed out the lying figures, and a bitter dimness came into his eyes. Traveler looked over Bern's shoulder, silent and stern. Bren drew his hand furtively across his eyes, and looked around at his friend with a deprecating face.

"Don't be hard on me, Charley. It was a—hard place. And it was me it hurt."

"Bren.," he answered, his face and voice all grave, "I wouldn't have believed it of you. I'm sorry it has happened. But never mind now. It must have been a tight place. And you got your pay; you found it a rough road to travel. It ain't for me to judge you. I might have done worse in your place."

Bren. paid the money over to Traveler. They arranged it between them. Monday morning he went down to Haffelfinger's, found old Gray and bought a small bill of goods for the store. "Gray," he said then, "five months ago you sold this bill of goods. I want you to look it up."

They were up stairs and there was no one by. The old man took the bill and looked at it and at Bren., putting up one hand to his head. He sat down and turned over his book of sales. He found the date; there was no sale entered to Traveler that day nor the next. He fumbled the leaves nervously; then he looked up with a frightened face. "And this is what you meant?"

"That was what I meant."

"You said I shouldn't be hurt," he pleaded.

"You need not. But it has got to be paid and this is how: Look here. Have the things I've ordered sent. Charge the items of this old bill on the new one. Add four shovels for interest. Enter the whole in your book, and say nothing; and you'll never hear of it again."

Bren. came out into the street. He was hardly the shadow of himself. His clothes were worn and patched, and hung loose about him. He was poor and alone. He was happier that last summer morning than any king on throne. His heart was light as air. He tramped with a strange new life; he wanted to throw up his cap and hurrah. It was done. He was free; he was free! That was the thought of thoughts. All this while he had felt himself bound and walled in. He had not belonged to himself. He had been in jail, though nobody knew. He might go where he pleased; but unseen barriers went with him and shut him from honest folks. Something like this had been his feeling. And now it was as if the prison walls had suddenly rifted away, and the roof rolled off like a burning scroll. And all the free green earth was round about him once more, and the free blue cloudland wide as heaven overhead. That one thought rang round and round in his brain: Free, free, free.

Now he could go to Kate. He longed and was afraid. He feared all imaginable things. What changes might not have happened in all this weary while? What could she have thought of his strange behavior? Well, he would hope for the best, he would be honest and straight forward. When she knew all, she would understand. She would not be hard upon him, he tries to feel sure. When he went round to Quincy street that night, the blinds of Number 79 were closed. The place was "To Let."

Mr. Arrow had gone into a silver mine speculation somewhere in the west. Kate had taken to teaching somewhere in Vermont, they believed. That was all Bren could learn. Traveler sent him home for three weeks to recruit. He came back in ten days and begged Charley to let him go to work. He was quiet, and apt to brood a good deal if he was not kept busy. He had been a little wild at first. The blow, as Bren. was staggered him. He thought he had deserved better; it was grinding a fellow a little too hard. Virtue was its own reward, was it? And that was what a man got! I can't tell you all that he said. But, back of all, when the first intolerable sharpness had worn off somewhat, he saw and felt the truth—that there is only one way, that truth and honor are best and incomparable everywhere and when. Better a thousand times, he honestly believed, lose love, and life, and all, than have one's will and not be worthy! He knew it and said it to himself while he cursed his fate for very bitterness, and thought he better should be dead. And he did not get over the pain, though the rough edge wore away. It went too deep. He settled into a quiet, reserved little fellow, whom everybody liked and whom no one knew very well. Traveler gave him better pay by and by. He laid by a little for a rainy day and plodded on, cheerful, in a way, after awhile, with a gentle way that surprised his friends, and an instinctive shrinking from the veriest shadow of fraud with a kind of fear.

Bren. is three years older when we meet him next. You would say he is five or six. Sitting one day at the same old desk, his pen between his teeth, his eyes looking out to the street, but seeing things that happened years ago, the postman comes in and lays a letter on the desk. The address is in a lady's hand which Bren. does not know. He tears off the end and reads:

BRAMMERLIN, (VT.,) Oct. 17.

FRIEND WILL:—About two years ago there came to live near this place an old man named Gray. He had been for many years in a hardware house in your city. His daughter married two years ago, and her husband brought the old gentleman here to live, he is a native of B. They are near neighbors of mine; the old gentleman and I took a liking for each other. He has been quite ill for some time, though I am glad to say he is mending now. I was by him one night when he was wandering; in his delirium I heard him speak your name. He talked of you a great deal. When he got sensible again, I asked him about it. You must know what he told me. I think I understand now what puzzled me greatly once. You can't blame me for not seeing it then; I had no knowledge of the case, and you must know you acted very strangely. But I've thought it all over, and I can't say but that I seemed to you unjust. And I came to the conclusion that it could do no harm, at least, and would be a satisfaction to myself, to write and say to you that I never meant any unkindness. There are some things I cannot understand, but you and I were too good friends once for me not to wish to be still considered. Your friend, K. A.

Bren. took a railroad guide from a book beside his desk and turned it over. Then he turned round and spoke to one of the men:

"Tell Mr. Traveler, when he comes in, that I'm going out of town and won't be back before Friday."

He got down at Brammerlin station as the dusk was coming on. It was a pleasant little town. He easily found a person who could direct him.

"Arrow? Yes; teacher in Hillside Institute. Up the hill, first road to the right—little gray house—name, Mrs. Milnm."

Bren saw a woman's figure coming down the hill alone in the dusk. He stood across her path. She looked up sharply as she came near.

"Kate."

"Will."

They clasped hands, and each knew in that moment that all was clear between them. They walked together in the twilight, till the moon came up and climbed the eastern sky. They went over it all. By-and-by they stopped before the little gray house.

"I never cared for Brower, Will," Kate was saying. "But you were so rude to him, and so—so jealous, Will, that you made me take his side. I was sorry then, but I couldn't help it, Will."

"Never mind now, Kate. I know it was my fault. I was a grouty fool. But it would have all come right if I had kept clear of that cursed bill. I was afraid of you after that, Kate."

"But you did what you could to make it right; and you and I have paid for it dearly enough, haven't we? And you're not going to be afraid of me any more—are you, Will?"

"No, Kate, dear; not again, please God!"

God keep thee, little Bren.; and keep thee true, and brave, and kind! And so God keep us all!

Only a Shadow.

A story is told of a well known gentleman, who sometimes imbibes too freely of the ardent, going home late one night recently, and mistaking his shadow outlined on the front door for a man, he paused a little in surprise, and then lifting his hat very gracefully, bade him good evening.

"A very pleasant evening," said the gentleman.

No reply.

"This is my house, I believe," waving his hand.

The hand of the shadow went through the same graceful curve.

"I should like to get in, sir, if you'll stand aside;" but the shadow made no movement to let him pass.

The gentleman was evidently surprised. He repeated his desire to pass in, but the shadow remained still.

His wife, hearing her husband's voice, looked through the window blind, and seeing no one but himself, asked why he didn't come in.

"So I would, my dear, but this gentleman"—pointing to the shadow—"insists on blocking up the door."

His wife quietly opened the door, remarking, "That was your shadow."

"Indeed," said the puzzled citizen, "well now, I thought he was a mighty fine looking fellow to be so impolite," and went in.

Whenever he shows a disposition to remain out late at night, his wife has only to remind him of the shadow on the door step to insure a speedy return.

The excitement to murder on the part of the girl who killed her mother in Kinderhook, a day or two since, was the desire to gain possession of the little property left by her father.

The weather in California is fine and warm.

Miscellany.

THE CAT AND THE TOWER.

BY JULIA P. HALLARD.

Sir Henry Wyat, during the Wars of the Roses, was imprisoned in the Tower. A cat came to his dungeon, where he was nearly starved, and, finding her way to the cell, brought him a pigeon from day to day, which he prevailed upon his keeper to dress for him. He loved her tenderly, and believed her sent from God. After his release, he kept her in his palace, and always, in his portraits, was taken with his favorite cat beside him.

Hour by hour
In his dark and narrow tower,
Prisoned knight with weary waking,
Starved with hunger, faint and quaking,
Hour by hour
Keeps his cold and lonely tower.

Soft and low
Velvet footsteps come and go;
Quick each winding passage threading,
Down each stony staircase treading;
Soft and low,
Velvet footsteps come and go.

Soft eyes beam
Through the dark with sudden gleam;
And a velvet touch is pressing
His cold cheek with soft caressing;
Kind eyes beam
Through the dark with tender gleam.

With delight
Wakened from his first affright,
Hears the prisoner such a purring,
That his frozen blood is stirring,
With delight
Little cause has he for fright.

Soft and slow
Daily comes the cat, and, lo!
In her mouth a pigeon bearing;
"As to ancient seer, God, caring,
Sent his raven long ago;
Even so
Comes this cat to me, I know."

And at last,
All his weary bondage past,
With the sun of hope new risen,
Through his castle, as in prison,
Soft and low,
Velvet footsteps come and go.

From Oliver Optic's Magazine.

Sentence of a Murderer!

William Schallenberg, Convicted of Wife Murder, Sentenced to be Hung on the 18th of May. Motion for a New Trial Overruled.

From the Cleveland Herald of Feb. 3d, 1871.

On Wednesday morning William Schallenberg, who killed his wife, Anna Schallenberg, in the Twelfth Ward, several weeks ago, and was convicted of murder in the first degree, was arraigned to receive his sentence. He looked somewhat pale from his long confinement in jail and very much dejected.

J. W. Towner gave notice of a motion for a new trial. He stated that it was based upon testimony recently brought to light, by which certain evidence given on the trial could be refuted. Judge Paine said the evidence in question was not material to the conviction and overruled the motion.

Mr. Slade then moved that the court proceed to pronounce the sentence of the law. Judge Paine directed the criminal to stand up, when he asked him if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him. He said a very few words, in a rambling and disconnected manner, and the court then addressed him as follows:

William Schellenberg, you have been indicted, tried and convicted of murder in the first degree, the highest crime known to the law, and the punishment whereof is death. The evidence in your case discloses a life of fully indulged, unrestrained passion. It appears from your own evidence, that several years since, you married a wife more than worthy of you, that by this wife of your choice you had five children; that until October, 1869, you lived with your wife and children on Hamilton street, in this city, at which time, regardless of domestic duty and matrimonial obligations, and so far as appears without cause or excuse, you abandoned your wife and children, and betook yourself to a life of prostitution, and spent your time and earnings with and in the society of harlots.

While leading this dissolute and criminal life you become acquainted with her you pretended to marry, and afterwards cruelly killed. You lived with her in a state of criminal intercourse until August last, when you persuaded her that you had a lawful right to marry, and induced her to become your wife. She was much your junior in years, and had, to some extent, led an abandoned life; this you knew when you married her. Notwithstanding this, until the night when you took her life, you was a spy upon her every movement. She could neither go out or come in without exciting your jealousy. You watched her footsteps and haunted her by night and by day, accusing her of infidelity, and reproving her for the slightest departure from the path you marked out for her to travel, and upbraiding her severely for enjoying the most ordinary and common rights of a wife. When she could endure this miserable restraint no longer and resolved to return to her father's house for sustenance and support which you failed to provide her, and after sustaining what you claim to be the relation of husband to her for four short weeks, you cruelly killed and murdered her.

If she was wayward and slow to heed your advice you ought to have reflected that admonition and advice from one who was every moment living in open violation of all the solemn obligations of the institutions of marriage, and in shameful disregard of the parental love which even the beasts feel for their offspring, were not well calculated to reclaim the erring, or reform the abandoned.

I do not refer to these things to add to your present overwhelming affliction, but to call your attention to the deep depravity of your heart, and, if possible, help you realize your necessity for unfeigned repentance, and make you feel that nothing short of Infinite mercy and Almighty power, can save you from the penalty which your sins have invited.

I recommend that you spend the remainder of your days in an earnest and persistent effort, through unfeigned repentance, sorrow and contrition for the past, that you may secure pardon and forgiveness, and to obtain these I recommend you to the pardoning mercy of Almighty God."

Until the day of your execution you will be attended by such spiritual advisers as you may select and permitted such bodily comforts as one in your circumstances may reasonably expect.

It now only remains for me to pronounce the sentence of the law, which is, and it is the judgment and sentence of the Court, that you, William Schallenberg be taken from the bar of this Court to the Jail of Cuyahoga County, and that you be safely confined therein and kept in close custody until the time of your execution, and that on Thursday, the eighteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon of said eighteenth day of May, you be by the Sheriff of said Cuyahoga County, hanged by the neck until you are dead.

The large crowd witnessed the solemn scene in perfect silence, several ladies present being visibly affected. The prisoner received his sentence with a dogged, sullen indifference, though after sitting a moment he leaned forward upon the table, and covered his face with his hands. He was remanded to jail, probably never again to go out therefrom alive, unless something should intervene to stay the course of the law.

One could not help contrasting him with the man who has just been tried for homicide—the former a poor, friendless man, for whose life no one seems to care a rush, and the latter surrounded during his trial by hundreds of friends and sympathizers, clamorous for his acquittal.

Climate of the New Northwest.

Harper's Weekly, in a recent interesting article descriptive of the country traversed by the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad, gives the following reasonable explanation of the remarkable mildness of climate and fertility of soil which characterizes the vast region which has come to be known as the New Northwest. That journal says:

The fact of the mildness of the climate which prevails along the belt of country tributary to the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad is abundantly established. No where between Lake Superior and Puget Sound is the climate colder than in Minnesota; and this great State is not surpassed as a wheat producing region, or the healthfulness of atmosphere. Dakota is very similar to Minnesota; and from Dakota westward the climate steadily modifies, until, in Oregon and Washington Territory, there is almost no winter at all aside from a rainy season, as in California. Throughout Dakota, Montana and Northern Idaho cattle and horses range out all winter, and in the spring are fat and strong. Records kept by government officers at the various military stations, on the upper waters of the Missouri show that the average annual temperature for a series of years has been warmer in Central Montana than at Chicago or Albany. This remarkable modification of climate, the existence of which no well informed person now questions, is due to several causes, chief among which are these. First, the country lying between the 44th and 50th parallels is lower by some three thousand feet than the belt lying immediately south. The highest point on the line of the Northern Pacific road is over 3,000 feet lower than the corresponding summit of the Union and Central line. Both the Rocky and the Cascade range where they are crossed by the Northern Pacific route, are broken down to low elevations compared with their height 400 miles southward. This difference in altitude would account for much of the difference in climate, as four degrees of temperature are usually allowed for each 1,000 feet of elevation. But, second, the warm winds from the South Pacific, which prevail in winter, and (aided by the warm ocean currents corresponding to our Atlantic Gulf Stream,) produce the genial climate of our Pacific coast, pass over the low mountain ridges to the north of latitude 44 degrees, and carry their softening effect far inland, giving to Eastern Washington the climate of Virginia, and to Montana the climate of Ohio without its dampness and chill.

The same cause—the depression of the mountain ranges towards the north—accounts for the abundant rain fall in nearly all parts of this vast era. The southwest winds, saturated by the evaporation of the tropics, carry the rain clouds eastward over the continental divide, and distribute their moisture, over the "fertile belt" stretching from the mountains to the lakes. Further south the mountains, with their greater altitude, act as a wall against the warm, moist, west winds; hence the colder winters and the aridity of portions of the regions south of Montana and east of the mountains. That the climate of the new Northwest which is now to be opened to settlement, travel and trade, is such as to make it a congenial home for the migrating millions of Central and Northern Europe, and the crowded portions of our own land, there is no doubt.

Northern Pacific Railroad Seven-Thirty Gold Loan.

Messrs Jay Cooke & Co., than whose there are none more favorably known to the public, in placing this loan on the market, give it their unqualified recommendation. "With the same entire confidence," say they, with which we commended government bonds to the people, we now, after the fullest investigation recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad bonds to our friends and to the general public." If any of our readers have either large or small amounts which they intend to invest in property securities, or have other securities which are not paying them as well as these would do, we would call their attention to Messrs Jay Cooke & Co.'s advertisement in this issue. After a careful perusal of the advertisement, and a close investigation into the claims of those securities, we think they will agree with us, that, for safety, profitableness and permanency, there is nothing to exceed these bonds.

We of the Northwest are particularly interested in the speedy completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and we assure, as far as we can, aid in its construction. It will be our shortest line to the Pacific, and be a thousand miles our shortest route to China and Japan. It will run through a country in which nature has been more prodigal with her gifts than perhaps any other equal and continuous extent of country on the continent; and waiting only the building of this road to settle with a rapidity beyond what we have ever seen.

This rich and soon to be populous country will find its outlet to the east in part at Duluth, during the summer months. We say in part, for it is apparent to any one familiar with lake commerce that the exports of Duluth will be confined almost entirely to the production of the country between Lake Superior and the Mississippi river. As this district is one of the finest wheat regions in the world, the shipment of that cereal will in a very few years be immense. We say to all our readers who have money to invest that it will be to their interest to investigate this matter, and then to invest. Investigate and invest are the words.

Weekly Toledo Blade.

A. P. MILLER D. R. LOCKE J. F. JONES.
MILLER, LOCKE & CO., Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY FEB 9, 1871.

GENERAL PLEASANTON.

We are not surprised at the intimation contained in the telegraphic reports of ast evening that there is a growing discontent with General PLEASANTON, both within and without the Bureau of which he is the head, and that there is a prospect of his early retirement from a position for which he has given many signs of unfitness. We do not feel inclined to credit the statement that he retires because he has secured a small railroad job, which ends all the interest he had in taking the office. This is probably a slander, and no weight should attach to a rumor of this sort unsupported by proofs. But the disposition which Gen. PLEASANTON shows, at so early a period of his official term, without an experimental acquaintance with the details of his bureau, to make sudden and extreme changes in financial measures, gives thoughtful men a bad impression of him. His zeal in pushing the repeal of the income tax in opposition to the judgment of Secretary BOUTWELL and the older financiers connected with the department, had a spice of demagoguery about it which we could not relish. His statements in regard to the cost of collecting the tax were so absurdly false, that we were slow to believe that a man deemed worthy to be at the head of the most important bureau in the government could have made them. Only ignorance and recklessness combined could have put such statements afloat.

Of all places in the government the Commissioner of Internal Revenue should be an enlightened, discreet and exact man. A man coming into that bureau, heretofore so successfully managed, should be very careful how he disturbs the order of affairs which has brought forth such good results. Only ample experience should be allowed to suggest radical changes, especially where the reduction of revenue is concerned. Congress at the last session had made a liberal reduction—as we think, a sweeping one. And yet, the new Commissioner, apparently without thought of the consequences, threw himself into the arms of a particularly sensitive and clamorous interest, against the advice of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and of some of the safest financiers of the country, by recommending the throwing aside of $12,-000,000 of revenue for next year. Setting aside all discussion as to the wisdom or unwisdom of the further continuance of the income tax, a novice so rash in urging changes, so reckless in statement, and so headstrong in rejecting the counsels of experienced financiers, is evidently out of place at the head of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Gen. PLEASANTON has had a long experience as an army officer, and may be a good authority in military affairs, but we suspect that as a financier, he is not the man the country wants.

THE CONVICTION OF JAY F. GALENTINE.

The jury in the case of JAY F. GALENTINE, on trial for the past eighteen days in Cleveland, for the murder of Dr. WILLIAM H. JONES, on last evening returned a verdict of "Guilty of Manslaughter." This is evidently a compromise verdict—the jury was unwilling to convict a man of murder in the first or second degree for killing the seducer of his wife, and yet had too high a regard for the law to release the deliberate taker of human life from all responsibility for his rash act. The jury seems to have given no credit to the theory of insanity set up by the defence, as in case they had they must have acquitted him altogether.

So ends for the present, at least, another act in the great drama of human sin and human revenge. The way of the transgressor is hard indeed. By allowing the clamor of passion to drown the suggestions of reason and conscience, and to silence the claims of the law of God and of society, one man has fallen in death, another is banished to a felon's cell, and a woman's life is covered forever with a pall of deepest darkness and shame.

It is not to be regretted that a change is apparent in the public mind in regard to giving immunity to murderous vengeance in cases where a wife's honor is the excuse for life-taking. The plea of insanity is more thoughtfully scanned, as it should be allowed only where the proof warrants it. Human life is worthy of more adequate protection than some loose verdicts have given it. However great the grievance or extreme the provocation, man has no right to take the life of his fellow man. While we regard GALENTINE as guilty of murder in a higher degree than that of which he is convicted, or not guilty at all, yet weighing all the considerations involved, the penalty imposed under this verdict may be regarded as approximating exact justice as closely as human tribunals can be expected to approach.

AN ERROR SOMEWHERE.

Our attention has been called to the table showing the population of the cities of the country as given in GREELEY'S *Tribune Almanac* for 1871, as not doing justice to the city of Toledo. By the census tables which were forwarded by the Assistant Marshals from this city, its population was stated at 31,-592, which is the true return. The *Tribune Almanac* states it at 28,546, making a difference of 3,046. The error rests between the compiler of the Almanac, and the figures of the census tables at Washington. We suggest that it is entirely proper for our Representative at Washington to cause an inspection of the census returns to be made and the tablesmade to give a more accurate report. We want the truth, whatever that may be

A young man named Dinman McKillop, a former employee of Judd & Hines at Milwaukee, was smothered to death in a drying-room, while intoxicated, on the 29th.

THE DECISION IN THE CHENEY CASE.

Rev. Mr. CHENEY, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, being placed under arrest by his ecclesiastical superiors, and proceeded against, as he believed, in a manner not warranted by the constitution and canons of that religious organization, he appealed to the civil courts to protect him against those irregular, unjust and unwarranted aggressions upon his rights under the constitution and canons aforesaid. Judge JAMISON being convinced that his position was well taken, granted an injunction to stay those irregular proceedings. The case being appealed to the Supreme Court of Illinois the injunction has been dissolved, and the decision of Judge JAMISON overruled. This, of course, is a legal finality which must be submitted to.

We have seen no report of the decision of the Supreme Court except the brief and probably deficient statement in the telegraph, hence, it is too early to venture any positive criticisms upon it. It, however, as stated in this brief report, the Court declined to interfere on account of a dread of the bugbear of uniting church and State, we think its action mistaken. In Illinois there is no union of church and State for a court to take cognizance of, and no claim was set up to that effect. Church and State have nothing to do in the case. The State knows and takes jurisdiction of a church organization just as it does of any other voluntary society organized for any purpose whatever. Judge JAMISON said expressly that a church in law was considered in the same light as a bank, debating society, a base ball club, or any association formed to subserve any purpose of business, of religion, or of amusement. A member of any voluntary association may appeal to the law to protect him from any unjust infringement upon or deprivation of his rights under the constitution, laws and usages of that voluntary association.

If the Court decided, as is represented, that the decision of an ecclesiastical court as to its legality and the extent of its own jurisdiction, is to be final, it, in our judgment, opened a very wide door for abuse of power by such courts. A number of gentlemen, once consenting to act as an ecclesiastical court, would of course be inclined to consider themselves qualified, and to contend for the most ample jurisdiction. But that may be the very point in controversy which they would be least competent to decide.

It is not to be disputed that Mr. CHENEY is bound to observe the rules and canons of the Episcopal Church. Nor is it disputed that he may be tried, according to the discipline and usages of the same when charged with any violation of those rules, or any failure to observe the same. And it is also freely conceded that no civil court has a right to review the proceedings of an ecclesiastical court *regularly constituted* and *properly conducted*. But this far we contend that the civil court has a right to exercise authority, namely, to see that the accused party has the benefit of all the rights guaranteed to him by the recognized usages of the organization within which his character and standing is involved. The court can command that he suffer only conformity to, and not in contravention of the law of the body to which he belongs.

It is conceded by the court that where *property* is involved the power of the courts is ample to do what we have claimed. Mr. CHENEY'S standing as a clergyman is to him worth more than houses or lands can be to any individuals or any corporation, and the law is, or should be his safeguard against illegal deprivation of any of his rights. An ecclesiastical court may try Mr. CHENEY on charges properly presented, and, if convicted, he may be deposed from his position, but, in our judgment, it is an error to say that he has no right to appeal to the civil power to prevent injury to himself from a court which may be *illegally constituted*, and which *disregards the law* of the *church* in order to convict and depose him. Against an injustice of this sort from any organization, be it a church, a banking association, a boating or base ball club, a citizen should have legal protection.

We wish to be understood. We believe the rules and discipline of the Episcopal Church, fairly carried out, to be ample to protect any accused party brought before its courts. Every member or minister of that Church at least, accepts them as sufficient when he unites with it and becomes amenable to its authority. But when any body of men claiming to be a court of trial is complained of to a civil tribunal for any disregard of the rules of the church which may be vital to secure justice and protect the rights and the occupation of that accused party, the civil court may require that he be proceeded against only in conformity with the rules by which he has consented to be governed. The only occasion in which the courts ought ever to intervene is when it is clearly shown that the court is illegally constituted or is proceeding in violation of the rules of the organization.

Of course it is too late to affect this issue, so far as the civil courts are concerned. The decision of the Illinois Court is final in this case, and we suppose will have weight as a precedent in like cases in other States. But there is a court of public opinion to which both civil and ecclesiastical courts are subject. That is after all the grand arbiter whose influence is most potent to restrain injustice and set aside the errors of both civil and ecclesiastical judicatories.

The Holly Springs (Miss.) *Reporter* (Conservative) says: "At the Circuit Court in Tunica county, last week, a negro was tried for hog stealing and acquitted. He was immediately placed on the jury, taking the place of a negro who had been on the jury that tried him. The negro whose place had been taken by the hog thief was then put upon the stand and tried for horse stealing. Of course, the hog thief returned the compliment, and voted for the acquittal of the horse thief."

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

An important measure has been reported to Congress by Gen. BUTLER on behalf of the Judiciary Committee to provide for the proper regulation of commerce between the States. The preamble to the bill specifies that "the unjust, illiberal and unconstitutional practice of imposing restrictions upon trade between the States and Territories of the United States has prevailed, and become the subject of legislative enactment by the legislatures of some of the States and Territories of the United States; and that said legislation is of a discriminating character, imposing restrictions favorable to some and detrimental to other States and Territories." The bill contains the following provisions:

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this act the trade and commerce between the several States and Territories of the United States shall be free and unrestricted; and no tax, duty or transit fee shall be laid on any articles of property exported from any State or Territory into or through any other State or Territory, any act or resolution of any State or Territorial legislature to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. That no State or Territorial legislature shall hereafter, by an act or resolution, or otherwise, deny free transit and right to sell any goods, property or merchandise belonging to the citizens of any State or Territory of the United States, which denial is not imposed by the laws of the same State or Territory on its own citizens.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, of Iowa, has offered an amendment which provides that it shall be unlawful for any railroad company, carrying freight in transit from one State to another, to discriminate in the rates in favor of, or against different sections, but all rates charged for carrying such freight shall be uniform. This movement is in the right direction. The right conferred on Congress to regulate commerce between the States has been allowed to lie dormant until now, and a few States under the control of narrow minds have been perpetrating exactions on their neighbors by taxing passengers and freight in transit through their territory. It is time that it is understood that the Union of States is more than a rope of sand—that it constitutes a NATION of power ample to secure justice and equal privileges to all of its people.

A CLEVELANDER PROPOSED FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The Sunday *Herald*, a paper published in Washington, and edited by DONN PIATT and GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND, kindly volunteers its counsel to the Democracy in regard to the next nomination for the Presidency. It discusses the availability of several candidates, and finally concludes that Judge R. P. RANNEY, of Cleveland, is, or ought to be the coming man of the Democratic party. The *Herald* says:

"In the beautiful city of Cleveland, Ohio, lives a lawyer and ex-judge of the Ohio Supreme Court, by name, Rufus Putnam Ranney, a patriot, jurist and Democrat. He is not only the clearest, fullest intellect of that great central State, but the purest great man in it. He has never been a solicitor of office, though worthiest of it. So broad, so high, so true is he that few have ever thought of associating with this blameless citizen's association the lug and barter for office. He ran against Dennison for Governor, and was beaten only by the issue. He is a broader man than Judge Thurman; suggestive in no manner of the political slyness of Thomas A. Hendricks, and no venture beyond his depth like Geo. H. Pendleton. No ring controls him as is the case with John T. Hoffman. He has not the natty smartness of John Quincy Adams, nor the appetite of Frank Blair. With that feeling in our bones which impresses us that Judge Ranny will be the next President of the United States, we cannot hesitate to submit his name to the Democratic party as the only man who has both a consistent Democratic and national record; whose rational abilities and discipline make him the most commendable candidate; whose geographical position is timely and whose situation toward other aspirations is so neutral and undeveloped that all could accept him."

THE PROTECTION OHIO LAWS GIVE AGAINST INTEMPERANCE.

It may be interesting to many to be informed what legislation the good State of Ohio has on its statute books to prevent the evil of intemperance. The points are thus made:

1. Every sale of spiritous liquors on Sunday or on election days is forbidden.
2. To buy for, furnish, sell or give any intoxicating liquors to any person intoxicated or to a person in the habit of getting intoxicated, or to a minor, without the written order of the parent, guardian or family physician, is forbidden.
3. The sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors, in any quantity, to be drunk on or about the premises is forbidden. From this section is excepted native wine, beer, ale and cider; but this exception is not extended to the other cases.
4. The sale of intoxicating liquors within four miles of a camp meeting held in an open field or woodland. The penalties prescribed under these several heads vary from $5 to $100, and in some cases imprisonment from ten to thirty days.
5. Tippling houses may be declared nuisances and closed up.
6. Persons intoxicated may be fined $5.
7. Families deprived of support by the sale to the husband of intoxicating liquors, may have damages against the party making the sale, in a civil action.
8. Persons taking care of and providing for intoxicated persons may recover compensation against the party furnishing the liquor.
9. Persons keeping nine-pin alleys, or permitting them to be kept, in connection with retailing spirituous liquors or the keeping of a public house, are liable to a fine of $500.

Two weeks ago a bill passed the Ohio Senate, and is now a law, providing for the appointment of guardians for habitual drunkards.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

This was the way France at the beginning of the century overturned thrones and parceled out Europe. Now that Germany whose unity France has so long prevented, and which the present NAPOLEON attempted to prevent first by intrigue and then by war, has France in her power and asks only indemnity for the losses which the war has entailed and the cession of those provinces which were originally wrested from her. The Governments of Europe look on with indifference on with a sense of the justness of the German demands, and the world must acknowledge that, aside from the horrors and sufferings of the war itself, (for which Germany is not responsible,) France is experiencing one of the very mildest of the revenges of history.

THE despatches announce the burning of two more hotels. One of these was the Holiday House, at Kenosha, Wis., by which a mother and four children and probably the hotel cook perished. Others were badly burned. This makes four hotels, including the Spottswood House at Richmond, by the burning of which within a month or two a number of lives have been lost. This suggests again the necessity of some legislation controlling the construction of hotels. The Legislatures of some States have adopted measures requiring that public halls be built with proper means of egress, and a moment's thought will show that the necessity is much greater in hotels. The knotted rope forty or fifty feet long which some travelers carry in their satchels may serve as a life-preserver in many instances, but there can be no general safety with the present method of hotel construction.

IT would be a great advantage to the public if some general law could be enacted by which the condition of life insurance companies could be examined and information published as to their solvency or insolvency. At present it is next to impossible for that class of men who most need life insurance to ascertain the condition of the hundred companies which are "canvassing" the public.—It is asserted that thirty of the companies now doing business are insolvent. Within a few months five companies have failed, among which are the Great Western, the Farmers' and Mechanics' and the Monitor Mutual of Boston. That there are sound companies is not for a moment to be questioned, and the eleven which are said to carry fully 70 per cent of the outstanding insurance are certainly of this class.

THE New York *Sun* comments on the following statement in the annual report of the President of Harvard College:

"After commencement 1872, the University will give no ordinary degree, whether in arts, law, divinity, medicine, or science, without an examination. The President and Fellows, acting through a committee of professors and lecturers appointed by them for this special purpose, have taken measures to institute an examination for the master's degree; but the plan is not yet matured."

The *Sun* is mistaken in supposing that the practice of conferring the degree of Master of Arts upon all graduates of three years standing, upon the payment of a small fee, has prevailed in all the colleges of the country. At the University of Virginia, an institution founded by JEFFERSON, the degree was never conferred before the war, and we suppose is not now, upon any one who had not completed the full course, excepting law and medicine of course, and passed a rigid examination. To complete the curriculum required five years. The result of this system was that A. M's of the University of Virginia were in such demand throughout the South that the degree was considered worth, in money value, $40,000. It was a common remark at this University that the parchment certifying to the degree by the majority of Universities in the country was little more than a receipt in full for the required fee.

The reform is certainly an important one if scholarship is of any value. A change might also be made with advantage in the entire system which prevails at Northern colleges, which are misnamed Universities. The European University, after which the University of Virginia is modeled, is, as the name signifies, a collection of colleges, with a system of lectures and examinations.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* points out that the terms which are exacted of France are more humiliating than those of 1814 when she succumbed to combined Europe. But will the *Enquirer* go back of 1814 and recall the terms which NAPOLEON and France exacted of that same Europe? When did France ever respect the sensibilities of a people or consider whether or not the terms imposed upon a conquered foe were dishonorable or humiliating?

In 1805, NAPOLEON dictated terms to the Emperor of Germany, placed one brother on the throne of Naples, and made another King of Holland after destroying the Batavian Republic. He divided the German States among his Marshals, and combined Hesse, Brunswick, and Westphalia in a Kingdom for another brother. When he had broken the power of this same Prussia which now has broken the power of France, he entered Berlin, and, without consulting Prussia, dictated terms, disposing of States, princes and titles as a proprietor might of his own estate. In the same absolute manner, he dictated terms to Italy, Spain and Portugal and wherever he conquered.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial* notes that on Friday, July 15th, 1870, France declared war against Prussia; on Friday the Emperor prepared to leave for the front, after a reception of the Chambers; on Friday, the 25th, NAPOLEON took command of the army of Metz, and issued his order, closing with the words, "The eyes of the universe are upon you, upon our success depends the fate of liberty and civilization;" on Friday the bombardment of Strasburg began; on Friday the Prince Imperial was hurried away to a place of safety; on Friday, September 2d, NAPOLEON surrendered at Sedan; on Friday Toul capitulated; on Friday Paris heard of the surrender of Metz; on Fridays, the battle of Longueville, the sortie of BAZAINE from Metz, and first battle before Paris, in each of which the French were defeated, took place. And, to cap the climax of fatal Fridays, the terms of the surrender of Paris were concluded on Friday, January 27.

From which it is probably not fanciful to infer that the nation which begins an unjust war on Friday will in the end suffer disaster. The same may, however, be said of unjust undertakings on any other day. The "coincidences" are at least striking enough to be worthy of note, and France, which is not distinguished for lack of superstition, will hereafter believe more devoutly than ever that Friday is an unlucky day. With us it is different. America was discovered on Friday and some of the chief battles by which our independence was secured were fought on Friday. Friday has become a very unfortunate day to condemned criminals, since the day by common consent has been set apart as "hangman's" day. The fact that the crucifixion occured on this day has probably led to the superstition that the day is unfortunate.

ILLINOIS appears to be a State which takes to reforms kindly, notwithstanding the fact that a large part of the State extends further than Ohio into the South where reforms and reformers are looked upon as not respectable at least. Among the reforms now proposed in that State is the simplifying of public statutes and legal documents. The present forms are a common law barbarism and require for their understanding a class of men specially and technically trained. Even men intelligent in other ways and prominent in their own branches of business, cannot trust themselves to ascertain from the reading of a statute, a deed or a contract, what it does and does not contain. It is necessary therefore for every man to keep an "interpreter" among the legal profession. It will of course never be possible to so simplify laws and legal papers that all their bearings can be understood by all men, but they can be drawn in language so plain and straightforward that any one of average intelligence can comprehend their meaning and in most cases act with safety. It is said by those advocating the reform in Illinois that $100,-000 would be annually saved to the people of the State in the mere item of recording conveyances.

Another proposed reform is in the method of detailing witnesses. The present method is an evil which works serious injury to many persons detained and tends to prevent information against criminals. This is especially so in the large cities, where witnesses who are not able to procure bail are frequently locked up for days with drunkards, vagrants, and criminals. It is strange that an outrage so gross should not long since have attracted more attention and resulted in the erection of separate places for the detention of witnesses. Yet the evil has scarcely been touched in any part of the country. Respectable and delicate women are detained in country jails or city lock-ups, breathing the same air with criminals, and spending days and nights within hearing of their ribaldry. It would be well for Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to include the highest species of the genus, and demand the proposed reform.

A NEW YORK despatch states that the body of HAGGERTY, who was killed by VARLEY, or "Reddy, the Blacksmith," was received by a party of Philadelphia "roughs," and followed by a procession partly in carriages. VARLEY, the New York papers say, was released on bail and spent the first night after his release in receiving the congratulations of his "friends" at his saloon. It was agreed by all his "friends" that in killing HAGGERTY he had done the one and only good act of his life. Why his "friends" did not take him on their shoulders or draw him in a carriage to Tammany Hall and there have a congratulatory meeting is not stated. VARLEY is a prominent Democratic leader of the "roughs" and his latest exploit will doubtless add greatly to his popularity and his influence in controlling the vote of this class. It is generally conceded that in this case he acted in self-defence, and his prospect therefore of putting in an appearance at future elections, with such fists and bludgeons as may be necessary to do the bidding of Tammany, is very fair. The crowd which assembled at the inquest is described as one of the most remarkable ever got together at the City Hall. First, there was a sprinkling of Tammany politicians present to give "respectability" to the crowd. Then there were the thieves, murderers and gamblers who took an interest in the proceedings. Most of these had scarred and battered faces, and occasionally an ear or a nose was wanting, but they were well dressed and wore gold chains and pins, showing that politics, gambling and thieving are profitable employments in New York. It would be an interesting inquiry as to how much of the money which the Tammany Officers have taken from the people of New York went to pay for the gold chains and broadcloth of this crowd of politicians and criminals.

THE Pittsburgh *Commercial*, speaks of the terms of the capitulation of Paris as "fearfully hard," and of the surrender as "the most wonderful in history." We agree as to the surrender being wonderful, and the wonder is the mildness of the terms. The German troops are not allowed to enter the city and a despatch last night says that they are indignant and disappointed. The forts only are occupied by the German forces. The French National Guard are allowed to hold possession of Paris and maintain order. The Germans are bringing up supplies to feed the half-famished people who have been fighting them. These are the "fearful" and bloody terms exacted by the "barbarians," the "German hordes," as they have been called, who have overrun and trampled down "La belle France." The beautiful France, we suppose, should be treated like a pet and spoiled girl. Everybody must love her and allow her to have her way, and when a "barbarian" dares to chastise her, the world is expected to make common cause against him

We do not question that the Germans have done many acts during the war which cannot be justified, or that they have, on several occasions, shown a spirit which does not seem in keeping with our views of Christian warfare, if the term is not a contradiction. For instance, it is said that General WERDER refused to permit surgeons to enter Belfort for the reason that "succor to the wounded or sick in a besieged place was a veritable reinforcement." The village of Ablis, containing only non-combatants, it is said, was destroyed in pure wantonness, and women and children turned out into the cold. Dr. RUSSELL says in one village seventeen non-combatants were executed, one of whom was a priest, in retaliation for the killing of a Prussian soldier by some unknown hand. But we have heard of nothing which can be compared to the atrocities of our own war. The horrors of Andersonville and Libby and the massacre of colored prisoner by the rebels has not been and will not be equalled by any development of the Franco-Prussian war. What has most impressed us during the war is the justness of the German invasion, the German demands and the German methods of conducting the war.

A BILL is now before the New York Assembly intended to regulate the business of apothecaries and druggists, which provides for the creation of a board of physicians by whom druggists' and apothecaries' clerks and assistants are to be examined. This is a step in the right direction, but it will reach only one of the evils of the drug business in the United States. It should extend to all persons engaged in retailing drugs, and all persons should be prohibited, under heavy penalties, from compounding prescriptions or otherwise retailing drugs, unless such persons have passed an examination, either by a Board of Physicians or educated Apothecaries, showing that they understand the nature and effect of drugs.

The New York *Post* thinks that this matter may be left to the druggists themselves, since a serious mistake is said to be almost fatal to the prosperity of the druggist. The facts, however, do not appear to be with the *Post*. Mistakes which have a fatal result are of almost daily occurrence, and the business of the druggist goes on with little apparent injury. Among the better class of druggists, we believe, the rule is not to allow any but competent prescription clerks to compound prescriptions or issue dangerous drugs, but it is common even in the cities, and especially in the country districts, for men to engage in the drug business with no more preparation than is required in the grocery business, and to employ clerks who know less of the business than they do themselves to dispense poisons.

Another evil of the drug business is often complained of by physicians. They find that the drugs issued upon their prescriptions frequently fail to have the desired effect, the simplest diseases, which should yield to the simplest medical influences, often becoming aggravated under the physician's care. Investigation has revealed that in such cases druggists have issued an inferior or adulterated quality of drug, or filled the prescription from other ingredients than those ordered.

Both the physician and the patient are thus placed at the mercy of the druggist. This is an evil which could be remedied by abandoning the practice of issuing prescriptions, each physician dispensing his own medicines, but how far this is practicable we must leave to the physicians to say. The subject is attracting the attention of legislators in different States, and it seems to us that the drug business requires regulation equally with the practice of medicine.

THE Hon. JOHN BIGELOW has written a letter from Berlin, addressed to Senator CONKLING, on the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence. The first question which arises is as to how the celebration is to be brought about and conducted. Mr. BIGELOW suggests that probably the most efficacious method would be for the President to instruct some member of his Cabinet, or to create a volunteer Board, to receive suggestions from all parts of the country, the Board to mature and submit a plan which the President shall recommend to Congress in his next annual message. The second question is as to what the celebration shall consist of or the way in which the day shall be celebrated. Mr. BIGELOW suggests (1,) that a set of gold or silver coins, with devices commemorating the day, shall be struck off at the mint, to be sold to every citizen of the United States willing to pay for them; (2,) one of or all of the distinguished American poets should be invited to commemorate the event in verse; (3,) every art should present some memorial of the degree of excellence to which it has attained; (4,) foreign nations should be invited to participate in the celebration in such way as they deem most fitting; (5,) that it be made the occasion for holding an American Congress to settle international differences; (6,) competent persons should be invited to prepare histories of the progress and product of the nation during the past century; (7,) a national museum should be founded wherein shall be deposited the contributions to the celebration, the corner stone of which may be laid on the day of the celebration, the museum to become the nucleus of museums like those of the Vatican, the Louvre, and the British Museum.

This, it will be seen, is an admirable programme, and it is to be hoped that it will be followed at least in its main features. Simply to meet at Philadelphia on the Fourth of July, 1876, and amid a great crash and jam of people, hold a celebration somewhat like the Boston Musical Jubilee, would not be a sufficient celebration. The whole nation should be called on to do something and take some part which will impress the national mind with the wonderful results of the century and with the position to which the United States has attained among the nations.

Of course the nation can not assemble at Philadelphia and therefore one of the leading cities, either Philadelphia or Washington, should be selected as the place where the chief ceremonies are to be held, the other cities, with the towns and villages, holding each appropriate celebrations. As the celebration falls upon the national holiday which has been regularly celebrated during the century, it remains only to signalize the day by unusual ceremonies appropriate to the centennial occasion. These ceremonies might in the main conform to those at the chief city and be held at the same hours of the day. The telegraph may be brought into requisition, like so many nerves, to announce to the extremities the beginning and progress of the celebration at the brain or centre, and it might also be used, as it was to some extent at the Boston Jubilee and at the opening of the Pacific Railroad, to fire cannon and ring bells at a given signal and time. Thus cannon might be fired and bells rung simultaneously at all telegraph stations in the country by electricity. Congress has taken the lead in the matter in good time, and we anticipate such a celebration as will eclipse all the recorded jubilees and celebrations of history, and, (as their is ample time for suggestion and preparation,) such a one as it has not entered into the head of even Mr BIGELOW to conceive. There is no lack of ability in the American people to make it such, and we judge that as time advances it will be found that there is no lack of inclination and steady purpose.

☞ DON PIATT, in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from New York, speaks hopefully of the prospects of Chief Justice CHASE, for recovery. The correspondent speaks as follows of his visit to the distinguished man, of whom he is, evidently, a strong friend and admirer:

"To pass from gay to grave, and to get the taste of New York out of my mouth, I called to pay my respects to this great and good man. He has been very ill. The long life of arduous labor for the public good, the weight of heavy responsibility rested upon one brain, until at last the statesman, possessed of the finest trunk and the most perfect head, went down in a terrible sickness. I was glad to find him convalescent. I was exceedingly rejoiced to know, from observation, that his disease had not been as the public had been taught to believe, paralysis. He rose and greeted me with the kindly smile of old, and I could see no traces in his face or in his movements of that terrible American disease. He is much emaciated, and, of course, weak, but his form is erect and his face clear and unclouded as in the best days of his useful life. We had a long talk made up, as our talks generally are, of jests and humorous comments, and I heard ring out a hearty laugh far stronger and healthier than his appearance would have me expect. Chief Justice Chase, with admirable constitution and superb physique, is yet in the prime of life, and has, I firmly believe and most earnestly hope, many years of usefulness before him.

Take him all in all, Salmon P. Chase is one of the best balanced men, the most perfect, I ever met with. I have known men as brilliant and good, such as Henry Winter Davis, but I never knew one where the qualities were so evenly disposed, and the architecture, if I may use such a term, of his moral and intellectual and physical being in such perfect proportions. He was radical enough to help organize and lead the great reform party of the country, and yet so just that its enthusiasm never carried him into extremes. He never occupied a public position that he did not fill, and unlike American leaders generally, on seeing him in any place one wonders why he was not something more. All that he ever had he gained through his excellence, and every party in its turn, when distressed from the want of statesmanship, unhesitatingly turned their eyes to him. He was always great enough to lead and good enough to be trusted."

The same correspondent also gives cheerful intelligence from Fighting JOE HOOKER, of whose welfare all will be glad to hear. "D. P." says of his visit to Gen. HOOKER:

"I called on this remnant of a huge mob war, and found him fat, hearty and cheerful. Fighting Joe, as the soldiers friendly styled him, is having a calm, sunny afternoon to his turbulent life, and his wide world of friends and admirers will be glad to know that he is well and happy.

I had not seen him before since the war. I heard from time to time of his getting on—some times prosperous, some times unhappy, but always Fighting Joe, with a heart for every fate.

He greeted me with a merry laugh, and for an hour we lived over the past. I do not know that General Hooker has aught to complain of. He was famous in the eyes of the world, and although the great battle of Gettysburg that he discounted in advance was snatched from him by smaller men, popular admiration is returning to him his just renown. General Hooker got all he won by the hardest. The Confederacy was in the prime when he fought his honest fighting, and he did not happen to be in command when it fell, through sheer exhaustion. People begin to recognize in Joe Hooker was not a military failure—that he had one great quality, he would fight."

The married women of Brownstown, Indiana, are on the war path, and have held a public meeting, in which they "resolved" against "worthless, lazy, whining husbands, resembling so many indolent Egyptian mummies."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 30th, a favorable report was made upon the bill to extend the benefits of the soldiers' National Asylums to the soldiers of 1812 and those engaged in the Mexican war. The resolution upon the Georgia Senatorial question was discussed, but, without reaching a vote, the Senate adourned.

In the House, Mr. Morrill introduced a bill declaring that any one who shall sell or give to any civil, military or naval officer of the Government intoxicating liquors, to be used as a beverage, shall be deemed guilty of crime against the peace of society, and on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine and imprisonment; also, providing that employees or officers of the Government who shall continue to use intoxicating liquors or shall become at all intoxicated, shall be summarily dismissed and shall not be re-instated for two years. A bill was introduced to multiply the lines of commerce between the East and West, the object being to reduce rates of transportation by creating competing lines. A resolution was adopted repealing a joint resolution authorizing the Postmaster General to adjust the accounts of George Charpening. A resolution, introduced by Mr. Butler, was adopted by a vote of 179 to 21, giving the released Fenians a cordial welcome to the Capital. The Senate bill making an appropriation for the prosecution of the work on the St. Mary's Falls canal and St. Mary's river, was passed. A bill was passed giving the assistant marshalls of the ninth census five dollars a day in cases where their pay does not reach that amount. Adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 31st, a resolution was adopted to return to the House the income tax repeal bill, and request a Committee of Conference upon the question as to whether or not the House had sole power to originate such measures. Mr. Pomeroy introduced resolutions to extend aid to the suffering people of France, and to prepare a naval vessel to transport supplies. The Senate took up the Georgia Senatorial question again, and after some debate, adjourned without reaching a vote.

In the House, a bill was introduced to institute proceedings for the recovery of damages and indemnification for the loss of the Oneida by collision with the Bombay. A bill was passed to allow the entry of land in California at the minimum price for tea culture. The bill to extend the benefits of the bounty land system to soldiers and sailors of the late war, their widows and orphans, provides that all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served in the late rebellion ninety days, or their widows and orphan children, can acquire homesteads on public lands of the United States; or if discharged on account of wounds received or disabilities incurred in line of duty, their term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required for a perfect title. In case of the death of any person who would be entitled to a homestead under the provisions of the first section of this act, his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, then his minor orphan children shall be entitled to all benefits enumerated in the act; provided, such person died during the term of his enlistment, the whole term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to protect the title. Every private soldier and every seaman, marine and officer who served ninety days and are now inscribed on the pension rolls are entitled to the benefits of this act.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the income tax repeal question. The Senate substitute for the bill abolishing the offices of Admiral and Vice-Admiral of the navy was non-concurred in and a Committee of Conference asked. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

On yesterday a startling expose was made in the House of a resolution which had been smuggled through both Houses of Congress stealthily to pay a claim which had been reported upon as fraudulent. The Postmaster General was on the point of paying it, and is charged with undue haste in drawing his warrant for its payment.

It is thought that the Senate will contest the prerogative assumed by the House in reference to Revenue questions. The debate on the question will probably prevent the repeal of the income tax.

The House Judiciary Committee report against Mr. Loughridge's bill to allow certain States additional members in the 42nd Congress.

The Select Committee investigating Southern affairs have examined a number of witnesses concerning affairs in North Carolina, and the evidence thus far elicited shows a bad state of things.

The Senate Territorial Committee have agreed to secure the passage of enabling acts for the admission of New Mexico and Colorado in the Union as States. Both bills will be strongly opposed in both Houses.

The census returns of the 2d, 3d and 6th wards of New York show a falling off since the last enumeration of 1,613.

The State Temperance Convention at Augusta, Me., on the 31st, was not largely attended. In the afternoon about 100 delegates were present. Reports from all parts of the State are cheering. Gov. Penham presided. The resolutions are practical and less radical than usual. The convention recommends concerted efforts on the 22d of February, by public meetings throughout the State.

Hitherto, the Japanese government has prohibited the raising of swine as impure, but it has recently decided that it is advisable to encourage the production of pork as an article of food, and it has removed the prohibition and sent agents to purchase stock on government account. A steamer for Yokohama next week carries 200, the brig Perry Edwin 500 and the St. Joseph 200.

A large and excited crowd collected throughout the day near the building, 1,497 Third avenue, New York in which four persons were suffocated by the escape of gas, and this afternoon Coroner Schirmer held an Inquest on the bodies of the the victims. The jury rendered a verdict that the deaths were caused by asphyxia from the inhalation of gas, and they censured Chas. Moeller, owner of the building, for not seeing that the caps were put on the gas pipes in the rooms of the deceased persons.

An extraordinary bear hunt was had in the eastern part of St. Croix County, Wisconsin, a few days ago. A huge bear was discovered near New Centerville.—He was pressed by some twenty hunters and several dogs. The chase lasted six days, all the hunters giving out except two boys about eighteen years old—B. K. Woons and L. Bridge. They kept up the chase, and on the sixth day overtook and killed the bear. His body was ten feet long, and he weighed 583 pounds.

Correspondence.

Washington Letters.

THE CIVIL SERVICE—SECRET SERVICE FUND—THE MARCH SESSION—DR. SUNDERLAND — LITTLE ROSS — VINNIE REAM'S STATUE.

Correspondence of the BLADE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1871.

The discussions in both Houses of Congress, touching civil service and the demeanor and faithfulness of the clerical force employed by the government, make some startling revelations. Mr. Sherman was quoted by Mr. Trumbull on Monday as having said in a speech last year that *one-half* the clerical force of the departments could be cut off without disparagement to the public business." Mr. Robertson said on Monday that in the Treasury and Postoffice "not more than *one-fifth* of the clerks were actually at work" when he visited those offices, and that the rest were "either engaged in reading newspapers or in conversation." In the House the other day, one of the members stated that no clerk ever paid any postage, but uniformly used the franked envelopes of the department in which he served.

Of course all such statements are made at random and have the faintest possible resemblance to the truth. There is a standing rule in the Treasury Department, and probably in all the departments, against reading newspapers in office hours, and very few clerks have such a degree of favor at court as to allow them to transgress. If there is any thing of that kind done it is in certain positions when liberties can be taken. As a general thing I know that it is not done.

Of course there is always some who are favorites and can take liberties; but there are rules against smoking, against lounging in the halls, against conversation save on the public business, against leaving the office without permission, &c., &c.; and time tables are kept holding every one to a strict account for every minute and hour that he spends in the public service.

As to the use of franked envelopes by the clerks in their private correspondence the charge is grossly unjust. A pretty intimate acquaintance with the departments enables me to say with the utmost confidence that no such practice exists, and that it is only in rare instances that any such use is made of those envelopes. But the frank of a member of Congress is quite a different thing. That is common property and has always been regarded as public plunder and every body that can lay hands on one does not scruple to use it.

As to there being more clerks in the departments than are needed, as I have no knowledge on that point I will say nothing about it, but my opinion is very decided that such men as Boutwell and Delano would not keep a man in pay that could be spared. The fact is that these offices are mainly filled with a very superior class of men and women and that they devote themselves as faithfully to their duties as any other men and women anywhere. There are a few exceptions that give occasion for all these slanders.

It is a little curious that Mr. Robertson's citation of an idle clerk kept in pay for a year while he was away from the office, was in the Post Office department, where reform is supposed to have been particularly efficient.

The usual appropriation for a secret service fund was the cause of an animated debate in the House on Tuesday. Mr. Wood, of New York, moved that no portion of it should be made in reference to the acquisition of Domingo. St. Domingo being up, Mr. Voorhes had a good chance to refer to the resolutions of his State on that subject, and took the opportunity to defend the conduct of the Indiana Senate in its expulsion of Mr. Burson after he had been sworn in, and without any trial or examination. Gen. Butler replied, and called attention to the comparative liberality of the Republicans in this House, who had just admitted Mr. Corker, of Georgia, on his certificate of election, although it was known that he was elected by violence and fraud. The case of Mr. Burson was also aired by Mr. Coburn and Mr. Shanks, who denounced it as an outrage against the principles of representative government. Mr. Wood's motion was lost.

The House Judiciary Committee have agreed to report against repealing the law for the meeting of the new Congress on the 4th of March. The probabilities are, therefore, that the new Congress will be here in the spring. Mr. Dawes, when asked by Mr. Brooks what were the prospects on this subject, said that the new Congress would probably meet in March and could hardly adjourn before the 1st of May.

The repeal of the income tax was up in the Senate yesterday, but Mr. Sherman argued strongly against it and Mr. Boutwell being also decidedly against it the cold and indifferent action of the Senate yesterday, strengthens the belief that the law cannot be repealed.

Rev. Byron Sunderland who has been for many years a leading minister of one of our strongest churches (Presbyterian,) has received a call from the 42d street church, New York, and will accept. His resignation will leave a large vacuum in this city.

Poor little Ross goes along with the other recreant Senators who went over to the help of Andrew Johnson. One, now, only remains. Mr. Trumbull is the only monument of "sparing mercy" and as he has a pretty long time to repair damages and is a man of great ability, it is possible he may weather the storm. We shall see. Mr. Caldwell, the new Senator is about 40 years old and a warm friend of Senator Pomeroy. He is not a lawyer but a man of business, who has got rich by trade. He has the reputation of being a man of integrity and true as steel on all matters of principle.

Vinne Ream's statue of Abraham Lincoln has been standing in the rotunda of the capital for some time, but covered by envelopes so as to be shielded from public view. Last night, according to announcement, it was unveiled in presence of a large and intelligent crowd and addresses were made by several Senators and members. Miss Ream was present dressed in a dashing suit of white poplin and was brought forward and introduced to the crowd.

The statue has not been subjected to the searching criticisms which it must undergo in the future; but is regarded just now in a very friendly spirit. The general of the public opinion is decidedly favorable, and the work is recognized as true to the life and form and general bearing of the late President and a creditable piece of art. BUCKEYE.

THE REMARKABLE OVATION TO MISS VIRGINIA REAM—THE WHIPPING INSTITUTION—THE INCOME TAX—THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1871.

The ovation to Miss Vinnie Ream, on the night of the 25th, was something remarkable and ought to have more than a passing notice as showing a new phase of the "woman question." That a young and pretty woman can be a sculptor, that she can make a model and come to Washington and press it on the attention of Congress; that she can go to Rome and work her idea out of the solid stone, are things which a few years ago were utterly impossible. But we are beginning to learn that a woman is best protected when she protects herself and that society will be the gainer when it is so organized as to allow her to follow, without restraint, the natural bent of her genius.

In my last I spoke in qualified praise of this young lady's great achievement; but the ovation which she received on Wednesday night must be taken as the genuine homage of men whose opinions carry with them patronage and power, and have the substantial ring of gold and silver. The President and Vice President of the United States, the Judges of the United States, the General of the Army, and the most distinguished Senators and Representatives would not have honored the occasion with their presence had they not felt a real admiration for the manner in which she had executed her difficult task.

I mentioned that the statue stood in the rotunda, which is a great circular apartment, 90 feet in diameter, and which will, of course, hold a large number of people if they stood mostly on their feet. But it did not hold half that desired and clamored to be present. Senator Morrell seemed to be master of ceremonies, and in his very brief opening remarks said that "a little girl in Wisconsin was a clerk in a postoffice at a salary of $600, when she began to show a taste for modeling; that when Congress proposed for a statue to Mr. Lincoln she presented her model, among others; that Congress liked it, and finally authorized her to execute it and here it was." The statue was then unveiled and, after a brief pause for admiration there was an outburst of spontaneous applause which did not readily subside. Mr. Morrell then introduced Senator Trumbull, who, among other things, said, "Perhaps the highest compliment I can pay the artist is to say that the statue represents the very presence and benignity of the great and good man when he really held forth the proclamation of freedom."

The Hon. S. M. Cullom spoke of the character of Lincoln, without any remark to indicate his appreciation of the artist. Gen. Banks said that Lincoln rose to eminence from the greatest obscurity, and so did his artist; and, he added, "you can read upon her face, as upon his, that earnestness of purpose which brought them both to such high distinction, such enviable fame. The statue is a most faithful representation of the original. It is he, just as we knew him."

Senator Patterson (of N.H.) said: "To pronounce on the merits of a work like this required the taste and experience of an artist; but he was sure all would say that this was the exact likeness of him we loved. His benignant face seemed to drop benediction on the proclamation of freedom which he held in his hand," and, he continued, "I congratulate the woman, who, without aid and against obstacles and discouragements, has achieved a name among men that will not die."

Senator Carpenter said that Congress had selected a young girl, unknown to fame, to carve the statue in preference to others with world-wide renown, and their selection had proved to be wise and discriminating. Miss Ream had been employed to make a statue of Lincoln and there he was as he appeared in life. He was no judge of art, but all who looked on this image must say that it was Lincoln all over. It was honest old Abraham; and in the name of Wisconsin he gave her the thanks of her native State.

Hon. James G. Brooks seemed to think that some apology was necessary when a Democrat appeared on the rostrum to speak well of Lincoln, and his words of praise were measured and few. But he did say that in the work before us was a double memorial. "One of the great and good Lincoln, and the other of a woman's bold endeavor and successful achievement." Then he gave a thrust at the ballot, exclaiming: "Here in this rotunda, we see the rights of woman displayed, not in the ballot, but by the power of the pencil and chisel."

At the conclusion of all this commendation, Senator Carpenter took Miss Ream by the hand, and leading her to the front of the stage, presented her to the audience. She was greeted with a startling round of applause, and shrank back behind the distinguished gentlemen on the stand as if she had been frightened by the glory of her own fame. If her fortune is not made it will not be for the want of sufficient advertising.

A good sign appears in Virginia. It is stated in the Virginia papers that Frank Sherman, Sheriff of Fairfax County, has resigned the office of Sheriff, because he is required, under the Virginia laws, to administer the lash to criminals at the whipping post. Sensible man! Oh, that Virginia had "a few more of the same sort!"

The clamors of the press and the continued complaints of our rich men have prevailed against the people, and the income tax has evidently gone up. The bill passed the Senate by one majority, and there is no doubt of its passage by the House. It takes effect from the beginning of the present year.

We are having more cold weather and an additional supply of snow, so that there is now good sleighing, but no very great improvement of the occasion.

BUCKEYE.

New York Letter.

Correspondence of the BLADE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23, 1871.

This is a capital place to take the conceit out of people who have an unusual amount of egotism, or a high estimation of their importance in this world; for, if they have any sense left, the mingling in the busy crowd of this great city will soon bring the realization of their utter nothingness. It seems hardly possible that one could so completely lose their identity as is done by merging one's self into the vast population of the great metropolis of the country. Notwithstanding this is said to be the dull season here, yet to the casual visitor it is an enigma not easily solved, to know from whence all these people come or whither they go. Broadway is constantly filled with a dense throng of humanity, apparently crowding and jostling each other in a rather rough sort of a way, and the kaleidoscopic appearance is intensely fascinating.

To "do" the "great city" would require almost a life time, and the temporary sojourner can accomplish but little more than the purpose of his visit—with perhaps a "sight" of some of the more prominent places of interest or amusement. There are, however, several places from which,—if proper permission be obtained—a "birds-eye" view of the city and its surroundings can be had, which will go far towards softening the regret one naturally feels in not being able to make a closer personal observation. Probably the best place to get such a view, is from the topmost elevation of the magnificent building of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. From this point the eye commands a fine view of Broadway, and also easily reaches to the extremes of the city, and in some directions on a clear day, even beyond—altogether, a scene rarely met with elsewhere.

The event of the past week has been the arrival of the "Irish patriots," who reached this city in the steamer *Cuba* last Friday. A grand reception was tendered to them by their fellow countrymen, but was for the present declined, until the remainder of the number sent over shall have arrived. These are expected by the next steamer of the Cunard line. Some little strife appears to have grown up among the several branches of the Fenian element as to which shall monopolise the new comers.

The Lanahan Methodist Book Concern Investigation was quite unexpectedly brought to a close on Friday. The result of the investigation as near as it can be got at was a sort of a compromise, or no cause of action, and Dr. Lanahan resumes his official duties from which he was suspended at the commencement of the case.

Not a little interest is manifested for the safe return of the Alaska, one of the finest steamers belonging to the Pacific mail steamship line, which left this port on Saturday on a voyage "around the world." The Alaska goes via the Suez Canal, and is the largest steamship that has yet attempted that route. The families of several of the most prominent citizens are represented on board the steamer, which is expected to be gone about six months on the trip.

The weather for the past week has been very pleasant until Saturday, when a slight snow storm commenced which soon turned into a drizzling rain, then changed to sleet; consequently yesterday was not so pleasant as usual for the promenaders on the weather side of Fifth Avenue. Yet they were out in considerable force and the display of toilets and equipages was very fine.

VISTULA.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The French fair in New York netted $70,000.

The bonded debt of Cincinnati is $4,887,000; the floating debt is $512,000.

The collections of revenue for the 1st and 2d Ohio districts for January were $4,610,259.

The small pox has broken out at St. Johns, N. B., and is exciting considerable alarm.

In the Nebraska House, the impeachment resolutions of Mr. Myers were lost by a vote of 22 to 17.

The enumeration of the Twentieth ward, New York, shows a loss of 2,183 from previous returns.

All of the vessels in Michigan City (Ind.) harbor broke loose from their moorings during the late thaw.

The trestle work on the west end of the new Union Pacific bridge at Omaha, fell on the 1st, injuring four men.

A brute named White was arrested at Middleville, Minn., on Sunday for the violation of the person of his own daughter.

The scarlet fever now prevailing at Laporte, Ind., is said to be of an unusually malignant and unmanageable type.

Charles Ray was shot and dangerously wounded by city marshal Flaven, at Anderson, Ind., on the 1st. He resisted the officer.

The Supreme Court has decided that the Harvard College property in Boston is not liable to assessment for the benefit derived by widening streets.

It appears from official data that $30,750,650,761 has been refunded to the different States for expenses incurred in raising volunteers from 1861 to 1871. The amount still due is $7,785,972.

The census of Utah takes off heavily from the Mormon figures. The total is 66,786, of whom 11,782 live in Salt Lake City. Nearly, if not quite, one-half are foreign born.

A hostler, who had been working at Lyons, Iowa, for eight years, on a salary of $15 per month and fees, died the other day, when it appeared that he had laid by about $5,000.

A leading farmer of Laporte county, filled with rage against a sow for eating his chickens, seized the poor beast and actually grubbed out both of her eyes with his jack-knife.

The Centralia (Ill.,) *Sentinel* says that a report previously made that all the peach buds had been killed in that vicinity, proves untrue. There is an abundance of buds undamaged.

A correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* says it is estimated that to reimburse drafted men in the State of New York will cost about $90,000,000, principal and interest.

The marble statue of the late Governor Andrews has been placed in a niche in the hall of the State House at Boston prepared for it, and will be unveiled when the formal presentation to the State is made.

In the Massachusetts Senate the Committee on Agriculture reported that further legislation was unnecessary to prevent the sale of diseased meat, and that the disease will soon cease to appear among the cattle.

The steamer Phœnix, of Perrysville, made the trip from Terre Haute to Rudsonville, Illinois, recently, in three hours. The distance is sixty-five miles, and this is supposed to be the fastest time ever made on the Wabash river.

Tom McGehan and Jack Garver, two of the Hamilton roughs in jail there on the charge of murdering Tom Meyers, had a desperate fight in the jail on the 1st. They fought out an old grudge, and Tom McGehan was badly beaten.

John Percy has brought action for libel against the Brooklyn *Times*, claiming $50,000 damages. The paragraph to which he takes exception, being one setting forth that he (Percy) had been thrown over by the bar.

Much excitement exists in the Brooklyn eastern district about a man who has a mania for stabbing women. Twelve women are reported to the police as having been stabbed by him, and $250 is offered for his arrest.

The case in which James Schneider and others are charged with defrauding the government by re-issuing used tobacco stamps and not making returns for their sales as tobacco dealers, came up for examination at New York on the 31st, before Commissioner Shields. The testimony given, merely covered the facts already published, but is strongly contended by the defense that the charge, which is made by one General Ramsey, of Jersey City, who is now under indictment for alleged frauds on the internal revenue, is made to black-mail the accused and prevent them from appearing as witnesses against Ramsey.

There are 1,360 schools in Maryland, having 77,454 enrolled pupils and 1,664 teachers, the latter numbering but few more than those in New York city.

The house of William Crowens, at Braidwood, Ill., was burned a few nights since, and William Reynolds and two of Crowens's children perished in the flames. Ten other persons were, more or less, burned. Reynolds lost his life in attempting to rescue the children.

Recent investigation into the affairs of the Methodist Book Concern has greatly stimulated the inquiries as to the resources of that institution. The total assets of the New York and Western Concern is $2,701,525; total liabilities, $1,207,205.

The Knights of St. Patrick, on the 31st, presented the Irish exiles with an address and $3,200. By an invitation of O'Donovan Rossa, the Knights dined with O'Sides, and speeches were made recommending a union among Irishmen. The Legion of St. Patrick also presented addresses.

The Sparta *Herald* reports that large quantities of ore, rich in lead, have been found in Cole's Valley, Wis., on the west side of the Ridge, on what is known as the Jones Farm. It was discovered while digging a well. There have also been specimens of good lead ore found by Mr. Esau Johnson, an old miner, on the land east of the Ridge.

An old lady named Nelson sued the Illinois Central railroad company for putting her off of a freight train because she had only a ticket to ride on a passenger train. The case was tried last week in the Marion County Circuit Court, and the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, awarding her $50 damages.

A Dakota paper says there is a French girl of great beauty living about forty-five miles up the Sioux River from that place, who possesses remarkable agility, being able to put her hand on the back of a horse and jump over him without touching a hair. She is famous for riding wild colts bareback, and never was thrown.

At an adjourned meeting of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, on the 1st, the committee to whom was referred the subject of admission to membership of manufacturers outside of New England, reported favorably, recommending that they be admitted to all privileges except voting, and their assessment be $25 each.

The Canton (Ill.) *Register*, of the 27th, regrets to learn that the trees and shrubbery along the railroads, from Springfield to Chenoa have been nearly all destroyed by the late storm. In some cases there is not a tree left in orchards that had from 200 to 1,000 trees. It is a terrible loss, and it is no wonder the fruit growers are blue.

The mysterious boy assassin who since last Christmas has stabbed so many females in Williamsburg, made his appearance again upon the street on the evening of the 1st, and meeting a German girl named Schwartz, stabbed her twice in the face, inflicting two serious wounds reaching entirely across her face. He was pursued by several citizens, but escaped.

The Lower California Company's colonization scheme appears to have been practically abandoned. Immigrants are refusing to go there. The Company have filed a protest with the Mexican Consul, alleging that the failure of the scheme was owing to his refusal to clear the vessels in Magdalene Bay, notifying parties not to ship goods there as it was not a port of entry. They give notice that they will claim damages against the Mexican Government.

The following is from the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil's* report of the proceedings of the Pottawattamie County Supervisors: "Report of A. F. Johns, Keeper of the Poor-house, was read. Mr. Johns was asked by a member of the board whether he would be willing to renew his contract. Mr. Johns replied that he would not unless he had a different class of boarders; that he had come to the conclusion that the reason that some people were poor was, that they ate so d—d much that they never got anything ahead."

A Northern Pennsylvania correspondent writes: "A friend of mine, while passing along the other day, heard the sound of an axe, levelled with steady blows at a sturdy old oak. Upon glancing up, what was his surprise at behold ing one of earth's 'weaker vessels' chopping away with as much composure as if employed in household work. He chatted with her, and thinking it might be her first attempt, mentioned that fact. 'Ah!' said she, 'I would be wealthy if I had at present all the money which the trees I have felled would bring.'"

EUROPEAN NEWS.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 1.—Gambetta has issued a proclamation, saying: "Frenchmen, Prussia believes the armistice will dissolve our armies and secure the election of a Chamber ready to conclude a shameful peace. It depends upon France to upset these calculations. It is necessary to make the armistice a period of instruction to our young troops. Continue with unrelaxed vigor the organization for defense and war, which is necessary. While you install the National Republican Assembly, be willing to make such peace only as is compatible with the honor, rank and integrity of France."

All trains converging upon Paris are forbidden from carrying mere travelers, who are excluded from the city, unless they are provided with a special pass from the German authorities. The French authorities have requested the Prussians to prevent all admission to the city. The Prussians are making colossal efforts to supply the city with breadstuffs, of which there are now on hand a sufficient quantity to last until Saturday. The supply of horse flesh will hold out until the 10th of February. Great quantities of food have been shipped from Belgium to Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—It is believed in Court circles that the Empire is to be restored, with the Empress as Regent. The Emperor's confidential aide arrived at Chiselhurst to-day.

FLORENCE, January 31.—The debate in the Parliament on the Papal guarantee has closed. An explanation was made by the Government that the responsibilities it proposed to assume towards the Pope were virtually the same as those adopted by the advice of Cavour, with relation to the liberties of the Church, and that the practical effect of this policy would be to exempt the Pope from subjection to any temporal authority.

BORDEAUX, January 30.—A dispatch forwarded from Versailles the 28th, by Jules Favre, to the government at Bordeaux, says the treaty was signed to-day. There is to be an armistice of twenty-one days. The National Assembly is to be convened at Bordeaux Feb. 15. Elections take place on the 8th of February. A member of the Paris government leaves at once for Bordeaux.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—It is reported from Basle that numbers of General Bourbaki's army are crossing the frontier armed, at Neumberg, in Baden, and Printile, in Switzerland.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 30.—General Chanzey's headquarters are at La Vall. The 15th, 16th, 19th and 25th corps are at Vierzen, Burger and Vevers. General Bourbaki has the 18th, 20th and 24th corps at Routondo and Pontarlier. Garibaldi is at Dijon with 30,000 men.—General Faidherbe has the 22d and 23d corps at Arras, Donai and Cambrai.—Lavcel is in front of Havre with 30,000 men. The camps of instruction contain 250,000 men. The conscripts of 1871 number 300,000 men.

At the end of the armistice France will resume the war with nine hundred thousand men.

VERSAILLES, January 30.—A cordon has been drawn around Paris and no person is allowed to enter or leave without a permit from the German authorities. The revictualling of Paris will proceed under German supervision. Confidence is expressed at German headquarters that peace has been secured. The German soldiers are chagrined at being prohibited from entering Paris.

VERSAILLES, January 26.—As the facts concerning the negotiations are developed, a bitter feeling is manifested among both French and Germans; all begin to agree in hoping for a termination of the war. The French especially are pleased at the apparent modification of the German desire to humiliate Paris by a triumphant entry into the capital. The negotiations between Bismarck and Favre form one of the most interesting chapters in this memorable war. The arrival of Favre was known to none except those immediately concerned in conducting him through the lines. On his arrival at the house occupied by Bismarck, he was immediately admitted into the presence of the Chancellor.

After a few remarks Bismarck said: "Well, monsieur Favre, what is the object of this visit?"

Favre was much affected and replied: "The object is to put a stop to the terrible sufferings of the country, for now that all hope of relief from without is lost, Paris must needs seek peace. All we ask is such consideration as a generous enemy might give without the loss of honor or advantage."

Favre first demanded the terms already reported.

Bismarck replied: It is not my province to refuse or accept terms, but I must say, the present proposals, are such that I cannot myself approve them, and I am confident my august master will reject them; however, it is my duty to submit them to his consideration.

Favre was politely but strictly placed under surveillance, and occupied an apartment over the Police Bureau.

Bismarck expressed a desire to do all in his power to show his respect for the sufferings and gallantry of the French nation consistent with the safety, honor and interest of United Germany. He said this had been, from the first to the last, the object and desire of the Emperor and all his advisers since the commencement of this unhappy war forced upon them.

As already known, the first overtures were promptly rejected. After Favre's return with the acceptance in substance of the terms demanded by the Emperor, great excitement prevailed at Versailles. The mayor went twice to police headquarters to try to get an interview, but received peremptory order not to repeat the attempt, for it would render him liable to imprisonment. An interview between Bismarck and Favre again took place, and the former afterward waited on the King and Council.

When Favre's acceptance on the part of the Provisional Government was submitted, after Bismarck left the Emperor, he walked into the office of his chief aid, Gen. Lendonff, and began to whistle the Prussian air which the trumpeter sounds at bear hunts when the beast is down and settled, and after continuing for a time, he walked out again, never having spoken a single word to any one present. Next morning the terms, drawn up over night between Bismarck and Favre, in detail, were handed to the Emperor who opened the papers, read, frowned and observed in a disturbed tone, "Encore trop De Balivernese."

There is good reason to believe that the Emperor is badgered and bothered by the tricks of politicians, but he will be well pleased when all is over.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The armistice in France begins instantly at Paris, and three days later in the other departments, and expires at noon on February 19th. The line of division between the German and French forces separates into two portions each of the departments. Calvados and Orne (Germans) hold those of Sarthe, Andre et Loire, Loiret Cher, Loire et Yarne. The neighborhood of Jura is excepted from the provisions of the armistice, which includes the naval forces of both Powers, in all parts of the world.

LONDON, February 1.—A dispatch from Bordeaux, says that Gambetta telegraphed to the Prefects that he will announce the resolution of the Bordeaux Government after communication with "The Parsonage," who is to come from Paris. Meanwhile he asks them to be firm and confident, and instructs them to drill incessantly the recruits who come in during the term of respite allowed by the armistice.

VERSAILLES, February 1.—A dispatch mentions a report that firing was heard in the Belleville and Villete quarters of Paris yesterday, and says it is feared that disturbances have occurred. Another dispatch from Versailles says, the armistice has been carried out in the West and North of France without difficulty. It is reported that the armistice has been extended to the Eastern Departments and that military operations on the part of Generals Manteuffel, Werder, Bourbaki and Garibaldi cease to-day.

A dispatch from Prunt Rut, Switzerland, of the 31st, says: The bombardment of Belfast, continued on the 24th, the French corps escaped Southward, but the remainder of Bourbakis' army has been cut off, and is being driven to the Swiss frontier.

A Berlin dispatch says, orders have been given for the discontinuance of the despatch of troops to France.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A Constantinople dispatch says that Dykes at Smyrna was destroyed by torrent, and a large part of the town inundated. Many persons were drowned.

HAVANA, Jan. 31, via LAKE CITY.—Late official dispatches announce the voluntary surrender on Saturday of the insurgent chief Andres Dominiques, with four officers and 72 men, armed with rifles, and sixteen families. Insurgent Captain Santa Perez, with 13 men, surrendered to Major Aragon. Reports from Neuvitas announce the surrender of insurgent chief Perdomo, successor to Madrinal, and 119 men.

ROME, January 30.—Her. Von Arnim, German Ambassador at Rome, has presented to the Pope an autograph letter from Emperor William, thanking his Holiness for peace counsels and expressing conciliatory views. No reference is made to temporal power.

Domestic News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—There was a fearful explosion in the House yesterday of the dark ways and corrupt practices of the lobby and its influence on Congress. The House appropriation committee learned last week that the Treasury Department was about to pay a draft on its current appropriation by the Postmaster General for nearly half a million dollars to pay the claim of one George Chrogenning for an ancient mail service, which had been repudiated by the Post-office Department for the last ten years. That led to the passage of the resolution asking for a suspension of the payment until an investigation could be made by the commission. This investigation proved a most remarkable state of things; that one of the counsel of the claimant was ex-First Assistant Postmaster General Earle, late law partner of Postmaster General Cresswell; that a joint resolution to pay the claim was put through the House by John Cessna, of Pennsylvania, under a suspension of the rules without report or debate; that it passed the Senate the same day and was signed soon after comprising in all but 18 hours; that Mr. Earl submitted what purported to be a report of the House Postal Committee to Mr. Cresswell in favor of this, but which proved to be without the slightest foundation, no such report ever having been made by such Com. or ever having been discussed by them, that Cresswell, instead of waiting for application to pay the claim, drew a draft against the general fund for it, and that he paid it in the face of the reports made by Postmaster Generals Brown, Holt, Blair, Randall and himself; that this claim had no foundation in law or equity. These and many other facts brought to the attention of the House by Messrs Dawes and Beck created such consternation that many members left their seats and gathered around the speakers. When they had concluded a resolution was unanimously passed repealing the joint resolution to pay the claim. Even Cessna who pushed the job originally, sat in his seat and never said a word.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 31.—The jury in the case of Dr. Gallentine, who shot Dr. Jones, October 8th, for improper intimacy with his wife, returned a verdict at 10:30 to night of guilty of manslaughter.

A tank at the oil refinery of Hussy, Paine & Co., exploded at 3:20 this evening, instantly killing Perry Carry, a workman, and damaging property to the amount of $3,000.

The Times' Washington correspondent telegraphs that the statement so industriously reiterated by the correspondent of an evening cotemporary that the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs has lately been considering highly important overtures from Great Britain for the settlement of the Alabama claims is unqualifiedly false, and nearly every other utterance of the same party on the same subject, pretending to give details and propositions, are equally untrue. There is nothing new about the Alabama claims beyond this, that this government recently received additional evidence of the anxiety of Great Britain to settle these claims, and that in consequence of this news, Gen. Schenck's departure has been delayed in order that his instructions may be more fully and carefully prepared on this point, and that it is probable that he will be able to resume negotiations on the other side almost immediately on his arrival. Secretary Fish is now arduously engaged in the preparation of these instructions.

The report that the workmen on the Erie Railroad have not been paid their wages for two months and that a strike was threatened in consequence, is well founded. Nearly 3,000 men are employed in these shops and around the the depot, whose wages vary from $1.50 to $4.50 per day, the latter amount is only paid, however, to a few first class workmen; the average rate of wages is only $3 per day. The Company, it appears became alarmed at the determined attitude of their employees, and promised to settle matters satisfactorily by paying off all hands within a day or two.

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Oliver Optic's Boys and Girls, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.25.

Waverly Magazine, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

New York Sun, price $1.00, and the BLADE both one year for $2.50.

Our agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates.

CLUB RATES.

Additions may be made to clubs at any time at club rates, and the papers for a club will be sent to as many different Post Offices as desired. Agents will please remember this in making up their lists.

WORKING TOOLS.

We furnish our Agents and all others who wish to get subscribers for the BLADE, with all the "working tools," such as posters specimen copies, &c., they can use to advantage. Send in your orders and they will be forwarded by return mail.

LOOK AFTER THE RENEWALS

Our agents everywhere are requested to look after the renewals of their clubs. Get the names here in time to prevent the paper from stopping and the regular files of subscribers from being broken.

HOW TO REMIT.

Money sent to us by Express pre-paid, by draft on New York, Philadelphia or Boston, by Post Office order, or in Registered Letter, will be at our risk—otherwise at the risk of the sender.

AMMUNITION.

Any of our Agents, or persons who wish to become such, who want specimen copies, or our new illustrated poster representing NASBY's removal from his Post Office, should write for them and they will be sent at once.

SPECIMEN COPIES.

Remember that we send specimen copies *free and postage paid*, to any address sent us for that purpose, and we respectfully request our readers to send us the name of any of their friends who are not now subscribers and who they think would like to examine the BLADE. Send the names from as many different Post Offices as possible.

THE THREE TOMBOYS.—PRANG'S Chromos are as universally known as the photograph. They mark a new era in art, and have taken the place among the working people of the eight by ten pictures or daubs on paper. They have brought copies of great works of art within reach of the general public and are thereby doing an invaluable service in raising the taste while ministering to the pleasure of the common people. Among the more recent publications of these Chromos is "The Three Tomboys," a picture which must become a general favorite as well from its subject as from its spirited and artistic execution.

ALL RIGHT.—In answer to numerous inquiries in regard to the advertisement of W. W. WHITNEY, we will state that Mr. W. is perfectly responsible and reliable, and will do precisely what he agrees. His cheap music is becoming very popular, and orders are rapidly coming from all parts of the country. Send him a dollar and get thirty pieces of it, by return mail.

Was She Right or Wrong?

Another Great Story.

The first or second week in March, we shall commence the publication of another new story, entitled, "*Was She Right or Wrong?*" written expressly for the BLADE by one of the most accomplished authors in the country. We promise our readers a rare treat.

Subscriptions should be sent in at once in order to secure the whole of this great story. Roll in the names.

MURDER WITH IMPUNITY.

When called up for sentence JAY F. GALENTINE, the murderer of Dr. JONES, made a most solemn and pathetic appeal for mercy to the Court, and alluded to his aged and deeply afflicted father, to his little child, and to the responsibilities to both the parent and the child which he only could perform. The Court took a very proper view of the question, and reminded him that the jury had already found him guilty of a lower grade of crime than that of which he was actually guilty, through regard for the provocation on account of which he had sinned. The evidence proved deliberation and preparation on the part of GALENTINE for the awful deed. Hence he felt called upon to sentence him to the severest penalty prescribed by the law.

This assertion of the claim of law and justice will have wholesome suggestions for those who may seek to make heroes of themselves through deeds of horrible revenge.

Cases like that of MCFARLAND have excited a mania among a certain class of depraved minds for crimes of this grade. It can be seen how easily revengeful persons might form conspiracies to take the life of an enemy, by murdering him on the plea of having invaded the sanctity of marital honor. GALENTINE seems to have himself worked up, theatrically, to the supposed heroism of outraged virtue, supposing doubtless that juries were impressible and he should go scot free. It would have become him better to have placed his wife in circumstances where she would have been less exposed. A little more carefulness in this respect no one could have objected to, and it would have been as commendable as the subsequent deed of revenge was reprehensible.

It is time that murders under plea of regard for social virtue were put under the ban of public sentiment and of law. No protection comes to social morality in that way. The commission of one crime neither atones the guilt of another, nor repairs its mischief. The murderer's guilt and cruelty, in the sight of justice, is none the less criminal, because another has been guilty of adultery. To kill in self-defence, when necessary to protect life or virtue, is not crime. It is not only excusable but justifiable. But when crime is accomplished, no injured party is justified in assuming to revenge his own wrongs, however terrible and crushing they may be. If the death penalty be the only adequate one for adultery or seduction, let the law prescribe it, and let the officers of justice execute it with rigor, but no longer let the demon of vengeance loose upon untried and unconvicted men, who may be for all the world can ever know the victims of foul conspiracy, or perchance as much entitled to popular indulgence and sympathy as those who assume the dread prerogative of vengeance.

GALENTINE is an object of pity. But can no word of pity or charity be uttered for the victim of his wrath? Let his crimes be what they may have been, could no penalty less dreadful than sudden death, without a moment's warning, to pray for heaven's mercy, or to send a message of love to dear friends on earth, suffice? Has law no terror? Has public scorn no adequate power to degrade the invader of social virtue? Is earth any brighter to the revenger now that his enemy has gone unshrived into eternity? The immunity which society, in its undiscriminating pity, has shown to revenges of this sort, has borne a terrible crop of murder and distress in this land. In a land of law it is not meet that any man be allowed to constitute himself judge, jury and executioner to avenge the wrong which he supposes another to have inflicted upon him or his. The Court and Jury in the GALENTINE case have executed substantial justice, and the hostile criticisms upon their action in which one or two papers have indulged will fall powerless upon the public ear

THE TIME.

"Now is the accepted time" for recommending the BLADE to your friends and neighbors who do not take it. Get their names on our list in time for our new story, which will be commenced early in March. Don't delay, but speak the word *now* and your neighbors will thank you for it and so will we.

NASBY.

By some failure of the mails, Parson NASBY's Letter failed to reach us in time for this week's paper. It will appear in our next without fail.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

We again call attention to the fact that the papers and magazines on our clubbing list are *not* sent from the BLADE office, but from the offices of publication. Therefore it takes a little time for the first numbers to reach the subscribers, and they should not be impatient if they do not receive them immediately. If, at any time during the term of their subscription, they should fail to receive a number, they should write to the publishers, and not to us.

"Our Darling is an Angel Now."

As we predicted, the above popular song, which was noticed in the BLADE, Jan. 13th, is having a very large sale. Price, picture title, 40c, postpaid. Our readers can obtain copies by addressing W. W. WHITNEY, Toledo, O.

FANCY STOCK.—Attention is solicited to the advertisement of MCCARTY & Co., importers and breeders of stock.

INDIAN TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

How to deal with the Indians of the West and and South is one of the most difficult and urgent questions remaining to be answered. So long as a large part of this continent remained unoccupied and uncoveted for the uses of civilization the process of crowding back the original inhabitants into the wilderness was comparatively easy, and therefore, was resorted to as the advance of the white settlers made a change necessary. But wide and broad as our continent is we have at last come to the point where this policy is no longer practicable. There is "no more place" found to which the "poor Indian" may be driven. The vicious, wasteful and selfish methods under which we have, as a nation, hitherto acted in regard to the Indians must be abandoned and a more enlightened policy adopted.

The Indian has suffered much because his condition and character has been imperfectly understood. By romantic and ill-informed writers he has been exalted as a grand, chivalrous, brave and magnanimous hero, who chafes his life away in spirited protest and revolt against the oppressions of a sordid white civilization, but who never could be brought into subjection to the ideas and usages of our civilization. By those who knew him more intimately he has been represented as vicious, lazy, filthy and vindictive, and so incorrigible in his vices that he never can be elevated. It will be observed that, widely as these views differ, they leave but little hope for the improvement of his condition. The Indian of romance is a pure myth—the Indian who is a living fact, is a being very different, and like all other veritable and tangible facts, is a very stubborn entity to deal with. The silly romance in which idealists have indulged have greatly impressed and misinformed the public mind in regard to him, so that we have not been practical in our methods of dealing with him, or legislating for him. To do anything for him or with him, and do it wisely and humanely, we must know and admit the exact truth in regard to him as we find him, intellectually, morally, and politically.

The Indian is not in a hopeful case—his state is not promising—his future is by no means bright. But still he is a man. He has all the rights of a man and a brother—neither governments nor individuals should ignore his manhood nor his rights. His poverty his degradation, his intractability, are only so many mandatory appeals to our sympathies as men. Centuries of a nomad, savage life, have made him what he is, and only centuries of philanthropic exertion, aided by most favorable circumstances, can lift him to the altitude of the average civilization of the world. Contact with the worst elements of our population have made him worse than he was before—contact with better influences of christian civilization he has not yet had under circumstances favorable for testing their power on his character.

But so far as the methods and policies of the past, either governmental or philanthropic, are concerned, they must be essentially modified. The grand error—perhaps the inevitable and unavoidable error—of the past has been the maintenance of the tribal government and the nomad condition of the Indians. History affords instances of the education and elevation of nomad peoples, but never in advance of their settlement in permanent habitations and under organized governments. The nomad habits and tribal governments, so-called, of the Indian races have rendered two hundred and fifty years of missionary effort, both Catholic and Protestant, almost an utter failure. Individuals have doubtless been improved and elevated, but the masses have not been affected. The good which in one generation was effected was swept away in the succeeding one by counter influences. Idleness, laziness and thriftlessness are the sure and inevitable vices of a wandering life. We now behold the able bodied men of the Indian races starving in a land from which the white people are exporting wheat, corn and cattle in abundance. The travelers in the Northwest find the Indians preferring to buy fish of the sportsmen, while their annuity money lasts, rather than throw a line into the water to catch for themselves. These idle and shiftless habits come of their nomad condition or mode of life.

Circumstances environing the remnants of the once powerful tribes of the South and West favor, and, indeed, compel a change. The lines of civilization rapidly and firmly closing in upon the tribes necessitate the abandonment of their wandering habits and the adoption of a better and more thrifty mode of life. They must abandon the tribal mode of government and adopt a system similar to that of the States about them. This will give families titles to their homesteads. It will organize society on purer and firmer foundations. The purity of the family can be better protected. Schools can be organized and education systematically promoted. Hunting and fishing will give place to farming and trades. Families will learn to depend upon labor and not upon luck for subsistence. With the thrift which comes of industry will come self-respect and a healthy ambition for a desirable condition of thrift and prosperity.

The movement to inaugurate a union of several of the more intellectual and advanced tribes under a territorial government is one, in our opinion, full of hope for the Indian races. Land grabbers will, of course, object to fixing any territory to be called and regarded as permanently their own. But the Indian has a right to life, to liberty and a homestead. Of these he must not be deprived. No better way in our judgment, can be devised than that pointed out by the recent convention of the several tribes of the Indian Territory. If they succeed, other tribes will follow their example. We observe with regret that Gov. BROWN, of Missouri, opposes the project of organizing an Indian Territory. We must not deny the Indian nor any body else, the right of self-government. There is no better place than the Indian Territory to try the experiment of a civilized and republican form of government for this unfortunate class of our population.

Here the beneficent forces of religion, philanthropy, education and good government, may combine their power for the elevation of a people who have many claims upon us. We trust that the experiment may have a fair and ample demonstration without let or hindrance from any quarter.

HOMES FOR SOLDIERS.

On Tuesday last the House of Representatives passed what is called the Soldier's Homestead law. It gives to every soldier who served ninety days or more in the late war, the right to enter 160 acres of land and count his term of service out of the period of settlement required by the existing homestead laws. This is a just discrimination in favor of a large, and, generally speaking, a landless class of citizens, who have, over all others, superior claims on the gratitude and good will of the government.

We are sorry to see, in some of the papers, certain spiteful flings at this just and beneficent measure. A Chicago journal intimates that it belongs to the land-grab class of measures. That is a mistake. The principle of the bill is in strict conformity with the principle of land reform which aims to put the public land into possession of actual settlers and not of speculators. The best use which can be made of the national domain is to give it away to men who will make homes upon it. No matter how long a man has served in the army, he gets no advantage from this measure until he makes his home on the land he claims. When he acquires his title he may sell it, as he may any other property. That is a right which belongs to property of all kinds. But most of those who comply with the preliminary condition will make permanent homes for themselves, and will only change when they can better their condition by so doing.

It is intimated that this bill does injustice to those soldiers who do not wish to go west at all, as it gives them nothing. This objection, if good for anything, is a valid objection to the original homestead law itself, as that gives 160 acres of land to any citizen who may live on it for five years, while to us who stay in the older settlements it gives nothing. That sort of vicious reasoning would overthrow the homestead law itself, and put all the public lands into the hands of moneyed speculators and monopolists. All that actual settlers get, under the homestead laws, is so much out of the pockets of the worst of all monopolists, the land speculators. All that this measure does is to count the time spent in the army as so much on the settlers' five years' residence. To some men it will be ninety or a hundred days, to some a year, to others three years, and to a few almost the entire term required by the homestead law. Very few were in the army five years, not many four—while three years men are quite numerous. The great mass of the settlers who will be favored will be men who have served from three to four years in the army. So that actual settlements of two years, in the great majority of cases, must precede the acquisition of title.

The land-warrant system is just the thing which land-grabbers want. The soldiers do not want its restoration. All they ask is such a substantial recognition of their services as will be better to them than any casual donation. A dinner to a hungry man is a good donation, but a way of manfully earning his meals for a life-time is a life-long benefit. The soldiers' homestead law will do this for a host of families, and help to build up the desert land. So far from being a land squandering project it puts the lands just where they ought always to have been put—in the hands of the common people—of the men who will live on them. That country is most prosperous, most intelligent, and most orderly, where the soil is most equally divided among the inhabitants—which contains the most independent land-owners. That country most abject where a few own the land and the laborers are homeless.

The bill is not yet through the Senate The land monopolists have their eye on this bill, and will kill it if they can. Let the soldiers watch over it. The Senate has more than one man in it who has padded his pockets with greenbacks made through land speculations. They will try to smother this bill, and the soldiers must watch this measure carefully, if they would secure the benefits of its beneficent provisions.

WEST POINT AGAIN.

The sub commitee of the House Military Committee charged with investigating into the circumstances connected with the late riotous proceedings at West Point have returned to Washington, and if the report which to-day's telegraph renders be not wholly at fault the government of the institution is in a deplorable condition—humiliating to the country, as well as disgraceful to both the students and to the Professors of the Institution.

The country demands that Congress shall "set its foot down firmly" when such shameful outrages are brought to its notice. Teachers capable of allowing such riotous, turbulent proceedings to go unpunished, may more, of making themselves *participes criminis* with the guilty rioters, are obviously unfit for the training of youth who are to be, by virtue of their cadetship, installed in life appointments in the Army of the United States. A change of officers is sadly needed at West Point. A better thing would be to close the institution entirely, until we could establish a broader, more just, and less partial system of providing for the military education of the youth of the country. It is too much to expect that this will or can be done now. But, with the system as it is, there is no excuse for such a sad state of demoralization.

It is intimated that a regard for the feelings of the President, whose son is said to be connected with the expulsion of the three cadets, has prompted the West Point authorities to cover up this affair. This is a weak and unworthy excuse. The President will owe no good will to those who attribute to him a desire to uphold even a son in a course of shameful and riotous conduct. Gen. GRANT is too good a disciplinarian, as well as too just a man, to allow even a son's bad conduct to be covered up to the damage of the institution. Even a President's son may be led astray, or be wilfully bad, as many another man's child has been. But this is a matter which concerns the feelings of other parents, besides those who live in the Executive mansion. The law is made for their protection, and should be made to subserve that end. Justice should be done, let the stroke fall where it may. A more abominable and high-handed outrage never was committed at any school by any class claiming to be gentlemen, than was perpetrated by this class in the forcible expulsion of the three cadets.

The officers of the institution, by supporting the rioters and really enforcing their decree of expulsion, have made themselves more criminal than the young men involved. They are entitled to some charity on the score of youth—whose hot blood and indiscretion sometimes leads into error which is afterwards bitterly and sincerely repented of. The teachers are supposed to be men of sober judgment and large experience—men of manners and of letters—of mental and moral worth. They have falsified and disproved this supposition by favoritism, lack of discipline, and by acts of cowardice, injustice and oppression. If this Congress has not time to cleanse this filthy den, let the Forty Second Congress stay in session long enough to do this work and do it well.

CONGRESS

In the Senate, on the 1st, a remonstrance was presented from New England women against woman suffrage. The resolution of Mr. Pomeroy in reference to extending aid and sympathy to France was amended and adopted. The resolution admitting Hill of Georgia to a seat was adopted. The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill and the West Point appropriation bills were passed. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the bill prescribing the oath of office to be taken by persons who participated in the late rebellion, but are not disqualified from holding office by the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was taken up and passed after considerable discussion. The bill provides that when any person, who is not rendered ineligible to office by the provisions of the Fourteenth amendment shall be elected or appointed to any office of honor and trust under the government of the United States and shall not be able on account of his participation in the late rebellion to take the oath prescribed in the Act of Congress, approved on the 23d of July, 1862, said person shall, in lieu of said oath, before entering on the duties of said office, take and subscribe the oath prescribed in the act of Congress, entitled "an act prescribing the oath of office to be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities shall have been removed," approved July 11, 1868. A bill was passed providing for the appointment of an additional Assistant Attorney General. Bills were passed relating to the jurisdiction of courts in certain cases and to remedy certain defects in the judicial administration of certain customs and revenue laws. Bills were also passed to divide the State of Ohio into three judicial districts, for the relief of purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in insurrectionary districts and providing that any Railroad Co. having offices in a State shall be deemed a citizen of the State so far as to prevent removal of actions brought by citizens of such State from the courts to the United States Courts. Bills were also passed to allow the discharge of convicts sentenced to fine and imprisonment, when their time has expired, on their making oath that they have the means of satisfying the fine, and to allow parties in certain cases to testify, making the laws of each State to govern as to the competency of witnesses in all criminal trials in United States Courts in such States. Sundry other bills were passed, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 2d, the bill granting pension to the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 and the widows of deceased soldiers was taken up and passed. The bill was so amended as to allow pensions only to widows of soldiers who were married at the time of the war of 1812, and excluding those who subsequently married, and extending its provisions to the widows of revolutionary soldiers. The bill goes to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendments. Adjourned.

In the House, a petition was presented from a New York Homeopathic Medical Society, asking for a Homeopathic Professorship in the proposed National University, and asking for the removal of the Commissioner of Pensions, for having removed Dr. Spooner, Surgeon of the Homeopathic School, from the office of Examining Pension Surgeon. A bill to grant the claim of the representatives of Juan Miranda to lands in California, was rejected. A bill to create an additional land district in Colorado was passed. The resolution for extending relief to the sufferers of the European war was taken from the table and adopted. Adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 3d, the nomination of Mr. Drummond as Commissioner of the General Land Office was confirmed. The House bill to allow the importation of brandy with the same rights and drawbacks as allowed upon rum and alcohol was passed. The bill subsidizing a steamboat line in the Gulf of Mexico was considered, and, without reaching a vote, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, bills were passed giving the assent of Congress to the application of five hundred thousand acres of school land in Oregon to the support of common schools; providing that the act of June, 1868, defining an additional cause for challenge and prescribing the oath of grand and petit jurors of United States Courts shall apply to petit jurors in cases where the United States is a party in name or interest; authorizing the issue of duplicate bonds of the United States under certain condition in lieu of bonds lost or destroyed. Considerable discussion arose upon the bill extending the time for the construction of the railroad from St. Croix River or Lake to the west end of Lake Superior or Bayfield. The bill was recommitted to the Committee on Public Lands, which is considered as equivalent to its rejection as the Committee will not be called during the present session. Adjourned.

A CARD

A new eight page Illustrated Family Journal will be sent *free* for three months to all persons sending their names with address. Postage can be paid for the quarter at the Post Office where the first copy is received. Editor, Orion Clemens. Contributors, Mark Twain, John Hay, Col. Knox, Mrs. A. D. Richardson, Janius Henri Browne, and other prominent writers. Address, "AMERICAN PUBLISHER," Hartford, Conn.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

ELSEWHERE will be found a communication from a druggist in a neighboring State upon a subject to which we have recently called attention in several notes. The writer, it will be seen, holds druggists, physicians and people responsible for the existing evils, and favors a law requiring druggists to be educated to the business. The points worthy of note are (1,) that many physicians require a percentage of druggists upon prescriptions, which leads to the issuing of an inferior quality of drugs; (2,) that physicians themselves are in the habit of taking an inferior quality of drugs because they are cheaper; (3,) that a large proportion of druggists do not know a pure from an impure drug; (4,) that adulterated liquors are sold by druggists and that drug-stores in many instances become "respectable" drinking saloons; (5,) that the public go the rounds of the drug-stores in search of cheap drugs.

These points are probably all well taken. The important question is whether or not the drug business can be so regulated by law as to prevent the fatal results which constantly occur under the present system by the issuing of impure or wrong druzs. We have before expressed the opinion that it can be, and our correspondent, as well as the Druggists Association now presenting the subject before the New Jersey Legislature, is of the same opinion.

WE spoke recently of the mildness of the terms upon which Paris was surrendered.—The terms upon which peace will be made, it must be confessed, are not so mild, if the statements by cable are correct. These are the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, of Metz and Belfort, and of the Asiatic settlement of Pondicherry. Besides, these transfers of "reality," the transfer of twenty frigates is asked and the payment of two thousand million dollars in gold as indemnity for the expenses of the war which France forced upon Germany. We see no good reason to question the justness of any of the demands save the last one. The French people may cede all that is asked in the way of forts and territory, and still be unhampered in their efforts to recover from the war. But if they are burdened with a debt almost as large as ours in addition to their own war debt, their recovery must be seriously retarded. Perhaps this is just what Germany wants as one of her chief guarantees against future French attack, but it is severe, to say the least, to demand that France shall be compelled to keep her wounds open for a quarter or a half century. As to the principle of demanding money indemnity, it is abundantly justified by historical precedent, and we do not speak as to this, but only as to the extent and severity of this part of the German demand.

THE advocates of Woman Suffrage will no doubt be gratified to see that Mr. BUTLER and Mr. LOUGHRIDGE have made a minority report upon the Woman Suffrage memorial presented to Congress, in which they claim that women have the right to vote for Representatives to Congress under the Fourteenth Amendment. There were, it will be remembered, fifty-five members of the House who voted in favor of the woman suffrage amendment proposed to the District of Columbia bill. The women have, therefore, quite a strong force in Congress to support their claims.

It seems now a settled fact that Woman Suffrage is one of those "causes" which will not down. There appears to be something in the demand sufficiently vital and just to keep it alive, and the root which it has already taken indicates that, unless the ax is laid to it very vigorously, it will grow into a recognized right. The present plan of the women leaders, it it intimated, is to present the ballot at elections and claim the right of suffrage under the Fourteenth Amendment. The matter will thus doubtless come into the Courts and a decision in its favor may be ultimately obtained. An adverse decision will not, of course, crush the movement, for the ballot is already secured in two of the Territories and the experiment, it is reasonable to suppose, will be made in other Territories and also in some of the States.

The reports which we had from Wyoming at the last election, it will be remembered, were very favorable. No women, it seems, was "unsexed" by voting, while the effect of the presence of woman at the polls was somewhat as the advocates of woman suffrage have always claimed it would be. The testimony from Utah is equally decided. The Deseret *News*, published in that Territory, says that woman suffrage there has been attended with none but gratifying results. The effect upon the sex has not thus far been such as Dr. BUSHNELL and the opponents of the movement anticipated. The *News* further says that "modest women go to the polls, deposit their votes, and are no more inclined to be aggressive or make nuisances of themselves than they were before the voting power was conferred upon them. Because they are voters they do not seem to forget that they are women, or to have the idea that they must abandon their own sphere of duties and labor, and adopt that of the other sex. We speak this to the credit of the ladies of this territory."

Time will probably show that the ballot in the hands of women has much the same effect that it has in the hands of men. While it will not work any such dreadful metamorphosis of sex as has been claimed, it will probably make the sex more intelligent, self-reliant and self-respectful. But time will certainly show, for the experiment is in a fair way to be thoroughly tried.

In attacks of Croup, EDDY'S Carbolic Troches can be safely used. They allay the irritation and dissipate the accumulation of phlegm which result in croup, and endanger the life of the sufferer. In violent cases they must be used every fifteen minutes, until relief is afforded. A gentleman whose children have been disposed to croup all their lives, commenced using these troches; he began tremblingly; but after finding that they removed the difficulty and cured his children he keeps them constantly by his bedside, and whenever he hears the approach of the dreaded whoop, he mixes the troches and administers them. He never found them to fail. To be had of all druggists.

EVERYBODY ADMIRES IT.—We are satisfied that the recipe which JARED C. KING & Co. propose to send upon the receipt of 50c and a stamped envelope is worthy the attention of housekeepers. KING & Co. are reliable gentlemen; they have a recipe for making an article that will impart a very fine appearance to starched goods, and will do as they advertise in this issue of the BLADE.

TOLEDO AGRICULTURAL WORKS.—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this establishment in another column. The proprietors are among the most enterprising and wide-awake business men of Toledo.

FOR $1.00.—Enclose one dollar to W. W. WHITNEY, Toledo, Ohio, and get thirty pieces of music by return mail, post paid.

To Cure A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat, use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. nov21w26-6t

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

FARMS FOR SALE.

A good stock and grain farm, worth $10,000, for sale for $8,000 in Northern Illinois. I also have a farm in Michigan for sale cheap. Terms easy. Address for particulars, RETIRED FARMER, P. O. Box 855, Chicago, Ill. feb9w3w

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Correspondence.

Washington Letters.

THE INCOME TAX—SCHURZ—R. R. BUTLER—JUDGE KELLEY ON SAN DOMINGO—COLOR IN THE CARS—COL. FORNEY—FENIAN EXILES—THE WOMEN—GEN. SHERMAN—GEORGIA—INDIANS—PEACE—SEC. DELANO.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1871.

The repeal of the income tax has been brought to a sudden pause in the House and it is impossible to say what the ultimate effect may be. The clause in the Constitution which was the cause of this "question of difference" between the two Houses read as follows:

"All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills."

Of course there were men in the House sharp enough to suggest that as this was a bill for *reducing* revenue and not *raising* revenue the rights of the House had not been invaded; but the Speaker found the parliamentary precedents against this construction and decided that Mr. Hooper's point was well taken. So, after a brief discussion a resolution was passed without a division and without calling the yeas and nays that the bill repealing the income tax be respectfully returned to the Senate with the suggestion that the sole power to originate such bills belongs to the House.

The Senate galleries were crowded at the close of the last week to hear Mr. Schurz on his project for a reform of the civil service. He made a very finished and elaborate speech, but it will hardly carry the Senate.

The acquittal of Hon. R. R. Butler who was charged with various frauds in the procurement of pensions, seems to be such an acquittal as leaves no doubt of the falsity of the charge.

Judge Kelley's speech in the House on the acquisition of San Domingo, was a defence not only of the action of the President but of the policy of acquisition generally. He proceeded to show that it had been favored by all the earlier Presidents, that it had doubled the area of freedom and that it would always be favored by the American people because it enlarged the boundaries of unrestricted trade. Mr. Kelley is a steep protectionist, but he seems to regard "unrestricted trade" as a decided advantage under certain conditions. But Mr. Kelley defended the acquisition also on the ground of position, prospective influence, and the effect that it would have in putting an end to slavery in Cuba and South America.

The result of the suit brought against a Virginia railroad company by a colored teacher who was forced to take up her quarters in a second class car, after procuring a first class ticket, will settle the question of color in the cars so far as Virginia is concerned. A verdict of eleven hundred dollars damages will make any color respectable in Virginia. It is that kind of judicial common sense that the South wants from one end to the other to restore quiet and good order.

Col. Forney's ovation was a very handsome affair, but confined mostly to the craft. In his farewell speech he called attention to the growth of the newspaper domain, produced in part by the growth of the county and in part by the spirit of freedom. When the revolutionary war broke out there were only 37 newspapers, nearly all weeklies, printed in the colonies. Thirty-five years later, in 1810, they had increased to 350 and 27 were printed daily.—He paid a high personal compliment to each of the distinguished representatives of the press present at the supper and concluded his speech nearly as follows: "In fifty years, when our population shall have attained 150 millions, the boy of to-day will have an impressive story to tell. God only knows what science will do for the world in that time. The work of redemption is not finished. Freedom, in its best sense, having rescued one world must go on to complete its conquests. Let us so bear ourselves in the little margin that lies between us and the grave, that when we are remembered it will be as men who have worked for the advancement of mankind with all our hearts and have employed our best gifts for the best interests of our common country."

Gen. Butler's joint resolution tendering to the Fenian exiles the cordial welcome of Congress was passed by the House with only 21 negative votes.

The report of Mr. Bingham (Judiciary Committee) against the memorial of Victoria Woodhull, asking for the adoption of a declaratory resolution to the effect that women have the right of suffrage under the 15th amendment, argues moderately against the claim of the ladies, but its principal point is that the question belongs to the courts and should be decided without any indication of the opinions of Congress. The report was ordered to be printed.

Gen. Sherman has been appointed a regent of the Smithsonians Institute in place of Delafield resigned.

The indications are strong that the majority report in the case of the Georgia Senators, will be adopted. It admits Hill, but not Miller. Both were elected before the black members were expelled.

The President's special message in favor of forming territorial governments in the Indian country is in pursuance of his general policy for leading the Indians into the ways of civilized life.

The news from Europe naturally makes a sensation here. The terms of peace are very hard for poor humiliated France, but are better than fighting and starving and dying. Germany looms up again as of old.

Secretary Delano had a large card reception last night, at his house, corner of K and 12th streets. It attracted the more notice because it was his first since his occupation of his present dwelling. The President, Mr. Colfax and the members of the Cabinet were in attendance, and the large rooms were filled to a late hour. Everything was in ample order and in the best taste and the refreshments were abundant and well served.

The weather is *soft* again and our snow turns rapidly back to water. We have had good sleighing since Saturday.

BUCKEYE.

OUR SHIPPING INTEREST—THE WOMAN QUESTION AND THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE—THE QUESTION OF DIFFERENCE—SYMPATHY FOR GEORGIA—CABINET RUMORS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1871.

The condition of our carrying trade excites more interest now than at any time since the war, and projects multiply in both Houses to restore the shipbuilding interest and to encourage American carriers.

The protecting duties on American iron, copper, and other materials which now enter so largely into the building of ships seems to be the real cause of the great depression of the shipping interest. Steam vessels have grown rapidly into use, and besides the iron for the machinery, there is a great weight of iron in bolts and bars and spikes; and vessels made entirely of iron are becoming common. Then copper is also largely used, especially for sheathing, and there are also many other materials used in ship building which are made dear by protective duties.

It is generally understood how much cheaper iron can be produced abroad than at home, and it is easy to see how great an advantage this gives to the foreign ship builder. In consequence of this advantage we have almost ceased to build ships for the foreign trade, and it has consequently fallen into the hands of other nations, and American labor is the loser to an extent which is little appreciated by the general public.

According to a table published in the *Chronicle*, the receipts of the eight steamship lines, plying between New York and different European ports, all in the hands of foreigners, amounts in the aggregate, for freight and passage, to more than $27,000,000 per annum. It is believed that fully one-half of the immense sum is for freight and passengers which are American, and which ought to be carried in American bottoms.

Of course commercial men are exceedingly dissatisfied with such a state of things and Congress is beset on every side from the large cities to interfere; and is full of projects for relief. Some of the projects embrace subsidies direct; others propose to strike off all duties on materials for ship building; others are for contracting with certain parties to establish lines under the condition that they shall have a monopoly of the mails for a term of years. Of this nature was a bill introduced into the Senate yesterday by Mr. Buckingham. It proposes to create a corporation with the Robertsons of New York, at the head, to establish a steamship line between New York and Liverpool and New York and Havre and the Postmaster General is directed to contract with them for carrying the European mails and to give them the postage at the lawful rates as a compensation, for the period of 20 years.

There is a good deal of feeling on this subject, and it is a curious fact that, even with a European war to aid us we have gained on the bad position which we held a year ago, and there are some who are disposed to question a protective policy which builds up the interests of American iron and copper at the expense of laying our commerce prostrate at the mercy of other nations.

The reply of Mrs. Woodhull to the lame conservatism of Mr. Bingham excites much interest, and there are some who are mean enough to insinuate that the laurels of the Ohio jurist, parliamentarian and orator have been plucked from his crown by the hands of a little woman.

The matter of difference between the House and Senate in relation to originating revenue bills was put in the hands of a conference committee on Tuesday. It is understood that the committee has nothing to do with the bill for repealing the income tax, but only confer as to the right of originating bills of this character. No report was made yesterday.

The report of the minority of the Judiciary Committee (Gen. Butler and Mr. Loughridge) on the question raised by Mrs. Woodhull, is a document of great interest. It was read by Mr. Loughridge, yesterday, and concludes as follows: "We therefore recommend that the right of suffrage is one of the inalienable rights of citizens of the United States, subject to regulation by the States, through equal and just laws; that the right is included in the privileges of citizens guaranteed by Sect. 1, of Art. 14 of the Amendments; and that female citizens who are otherwise qualified by the laws of the States are competent voters for representatives to Congress.

The Senate resolution expressing sympathy for the suffering belligerents of Europe, and generous system of public charity for the relief of the most needy is well enough in its way, but does not meet the public demand.

The McGarrahan claim was up in the House yesterday. The majority of the House Judiciary Committee are against the claim.

Joshua Hill got through yesterday and takes his place in the Senate as Senator from Georgia. Mr. Thurman is trying to make an oath crooked enough for Miller, but is not likely to succeed.

The public debt statement continues to show a margin on the right side, and it is larger than was to be expected under the reductions now gone into effect. The month shows a payment of over four millions.

The Senate bill prescribing an oath of office for persons who have been a little too deep in the rebellion, passed the House yesterday, and goes to the President. The debate on it was exceedingly rich and spicy, and there were sharp cuts and angry frowns. Sam Cox and Gen. Butler had a hand in the fray.

The course of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in going counter to the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury on the income tax question, calls out severe strictures on the part of the Democracy, and gives rise to new rumors of Cabinet changes.

BUCKEYE.

[By our Occasional Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1871.

THE UNVEILING OF MISS REAM'S STATUE

On Wednesday evening, January 25th, in the rotunda of the Capitol, the marble statue of our martyred President was unveiled in the presence of a vast crowd of spectators. Early in the evening an immense throng filled the different promenades leading from the avenue to the west front of the Capitol, while the spacious steps at the eastern front were alive with the surging multitude, all expectant and eager to catch a glimpse of the work of art within.

In the House of Representatives, the Speaker and members, with their wives, were assembled, at a quarter past seven, took their way thence through the broad corridors, to the Rotunda, where seats were assigned them. At the same time, from the Senate chamber, the President, Vice President, Miss Ream, the Senators, Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, Cabinet officers, Ministers from Foreign Courts, officers of the Army and Navy, the Mayor of the City, and many other noted men proceeded to the Rotunda. At half past seven the main doors, east and west, were thrown open, and a perfect tide of people came pouring in, soon filling every inch of space, while hundreds were left outside in the cold, to go away disappointed. Among all the multitude who reached the veiled figure, none gazed with more intense interest than the colored people, to catch the first glimpse of the marble form of the man, enshrined forever in their grateful hearts—their chiefest benefactor.

At the right of the statue, sat Miss Vinnie Ream, attired in white, with a little white turban on her head, and her dark curls floating back from her winsome, girlish face. Her great black eyes were upturned, and her graceful manner, and the innocent, trusting expression of her face, gave her a look which we might fancy would befit an angel's countenance. Numerous bouquets were brought her from all sides, accompanied by little complimentary notes, which she received with pleasant grace.

After a few introductory remarks by Senator Morrill, the silken tri-colored flag, which veiled the statue, was slowly lifted by Judge Davis. As the well-remembered figure, and then the face, so earnest, yet so sad, were disclosed to view, peal after peal of applause arose from the enthusiastic throng, and echoed through the winding corridors, and died away in the heights of the great dome above. Closer, and closer, pressed the dense throng, to catch a nearer view of the marble President, and those who knew him best were satisfied. Senator Morrill then introduced, as the first speaker,

SENATOR TRUMBULL, OF ILLINOIS.

He said that "both President Lincoln and the artiste were of humble origin; both were born and brought up in the west, and both, under God, were the architects of their own fortunes." It was fitting that the man who had risen from obscurity to the highest earthly honor, and had left behind him at his death, a nation of mourners, should have his features transmitted to the coming generations by one who like him, had nothing but her own hands and head to urge her forward. He spoke of the white, stainless marble of the statue as a fitting symbol of the pure character and spotless life of him it represented.

Hon. S. M. Cullom was presented, and spoke in eloquent eulogy of Abraham Lincoln. "This beautiful marble tribute of a nations love," he said "in the long lapse of time, will give way, or perhaps be destroyed, yet the Statesman, Patriot and Sage, whose grand work in the cause of freedom is impressed upon the world, wherever humanity is found, will live through all the ages, and as the world grows better and wiser, will be more and more beloved." Gen. Banks of Massachusetts, Hon. James Brooks of New York, and Senator Patterson of New Hampshire, spoke at considerable length in tribute to the memory of the dear dead President, and in well deserved praise of the young girl sculptor, who has given back to the American people, in enduring marble, the form of him they loved so well, and has for herself carved out a name immortal.

SENATOR CARPENTER, OF WISCONSIN,

made the concluding address, which was a gem of eloquence from beginning to end. He spoke of the peculiarities of Mr. Lincoln, of his tall, gaunt figure, destitute of grace, and of his face, sadder than was ever face before, a face which told of anxieties, griefs, responsibilities, a face which mirrored a heart alive with sympathy for the widows and orphans, a soul sorrowful on account of the horrors of war, the blood of the battle-field, the agony of the dying, the graves of the brave. And this marble statue, which a grateful people assign to the place of highest honor in our Capitol, is a perfect representation of the man, is indeed "Abraham Lincoln all over." In conclusion he expressed to the artiste the thanks of the State of Wisconsin which he had the honor in part to represent, whose daughter she is. He then tendered to President Grant, the two Houses of Congress, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and others assembled, thanks, in the name of Miss Ream, for this testimonial of their appreciation and approbation, after which, he led her to the front of the platform, and presented her to the audience. She stood for a moment, the center of observation, then modestly retired to her seat, amid prolonged and hearty applause. A closer view of the statue, by day light, convinces me that the enthusiastic commendation which the young sculptress has received, was worthily bestowed. The poise of the figure, seems to be most easy and natural. The cloak which is thrown over the right shoulder, adds slightly more breadth to the thin form. The face wear a look of settled determination, firm, yet timid, as though he had weighed the question of emancipation, honestly and thoroughly, the proclamation of which he holds in his out-stretched hand. The chiseling has been done with great precision and nicety. The plaits in his shirt front, the stitches in the button holes, the seams of his coat, and all the wrinkles from his care lines in his forehead, to the creases in his stout boots, seem to be perfect. The head, and bust of a woman, representing Miss Vinnie's ideal of America, is noticeably fine. The brow is low and broad, and is crowned with a wreath of oak leaves, and acorns. The hair is combed back in wavy masses, and caught into a knot at the back of the head. The nose is straight and long, the mouth almost childlike in its sweetness, and the chin smooth and firm. It may not be at all minds, the ideal of America, yet it can hardly fail to please.

SENATE CHAMBER.

Not many days since, the proceedings of which august body being unusually dull, and devoid of interest, I amused myself by taking mental note of the personal appearance of some of the dignified members thereof. Shall I give you a little discription. At the extreme end of the outer row of chairs, on the right hand side of the room, in the seat formerly occupied by Chas. Drake, of Missouri, sits Mathew Carpenter, of Wisconsin—a stout, fleshy man, with head set upon his shoulders, and almost no indication of neck. He is rather good looking, has gray eyes and saunters about the room at intervals with his hands in his pockets, and a free and easy manner, as though the world had gone smoothly with him. As he moves his hand over the desk in writing, one can notice the gleam of a ring on his little finger. He is a man whose ability ranks high among Senators. Directly in front of him sits Roscoe Conkling of New York, a light haired, sandy bearded man, handsome and courtly, and the personification of grace and elegance. Far behind many of the Senators in years, he is seldom behind any in giving expression to his opinion. He bends slightly forward when he writes, and once in a while gives his head a decided shake, as though some mighty question stirred his brain. He occasionally holds whispered conversations with his neighbor, gesticulating all the time with his fore finger, as if to add emphasis to what he says. His fine head looks purely intellectual, and his blue eyes, are cold and clear. Noticeable, on the left hand side, in one of the front seats, is Carl Schurz of Missouri. One cannot regard him long, without being aware that he is a nervous man. His eyes are keen, and have a peculiar glitter, which perhaps is heightened by the spectacles he wears. He writes with a quill pen, and his hand gives little jerks as it passes over the paper. He looks the refined and cultured German, which he is. Back of him, in the outer row, Mr. McCreery, the old Kentucky Democrat, has his seat. His looks betoken an aristocrat, and he is attired with great neatness. His eyes are black, as is his hair (what he has, for he is bald headed.) He sits up erect, and listens, as though deeply interested in all transpiring about him. He is a man of strong mind, and occasionally makes very eloquent speeches.

ITEMS.

Among the most delightful amusements of the last week was the English Opera, under the supervision of the sweet singer, Mrs. Caroline Richings Bernard. Every evening the National was filled with the lovers of music, to listen to the exquisite rendering of the different operatic plays. This brilliant troupe expect to sail for Europe in the spring, to spend the summer months singing with Parepa Rosa, and return in the autumn to Mrs. Bernard. At Wall's Opera House, Edwin Forrest played every night last week, and called forth great applause from all who delight in high tragedy. He appears to fine advantage in almost every character he assumes, and those who go to hear him once, are almost sure to go again.

Anna Dickinson lectured in aid of the French cause last Thursday evening, her subject, "Joan of Arc." The attractive lecturer wore a velvet dress of dark, rich color, and looked finely. She followed her heroine through all the vicissitudes of a varying fortune, from the life of a simple peasant girl up to her grand success in delivering France, and then, to her cruel and untimely death.

Miss Dickinson has great power over her hearers, and takes them with her wherever she wills.

The second sociable of the "sons of Michigan," held in honor of the 34th anniversary of the admission of Michigan into the Union, came off the same evening at Liberty Hall. It was a very pleasant gathering and reunion of friends. The first hour passed in social converse. At 9 o'clock M. L. Higgins, Esq., the President of the Association, called the assemblage to order, and delivered a short address, after which the band struck up, and dancing commenced, which continued until the small hours of morning.

The weekly reception of Secretary and Mrs. Fish, last Friday evening, drew forth a large and fashionable attendance. The parlors presented a most showy spectacle of ladies decked out in velvets, satins and silks of every conceivable color, with laces and jewels. Many gentlemen of rank and distinction were present. The courteous Secretary and his graceful wife entertained the guests with a sumptuous repast.

A. D. H.

From New York.

[Special Correspondence of the BLADE.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 2, 1871.

After all, our stiff cold January went off in a melting mood, and took along some of the snow which had given so much pleasure to the young and careless, work to the poor and needy, and to everybody a wholesome zest for their daily pursuits. Each morning last week found belated milkmen, and impatient business men, struggling through a fresh layer of sparkling whiteness. School children waywardly plunged into the deepest drifts, secretly longing to linger and enjoy the manifold, ever new delights of fresh-fallen snow. The very air was merry with ceaseless sleigh-bell jingle, and Jack Frost was kept busy flooring the skating ponds, and filling the ice-houses. This nimble sprite even laid a viaduct over the length of the Hudson, on which the skimming, skating ice-boat, wafted by the wind, outstripped the steam sped, long shore "lightning train." Altogether, we have had real old-fashioned winter, since it began just before Christmas.

Now, is the high-tide of feast and frolic. Fashion finds fabrics, models and *modistes*, despite the siege and downfall of Paris. But society received a shock—and it is hoped, "fashionable weddings" a check—in the disastrous termination of a recent marriage, conducted with all the "pomp and circumstance" of modern usage. "Solemnization of matrimony" becomes a term of hollow mockery, as applied to the ceremony—already *rehearsed* by the chief actors, parents, clergyman, and all—which binds together two heedless beings with thought intent upon the frivolous trippery of the occasion, rather than the untried future before them! It is even said that a prospective bride, and rector's daughter, took her dress-maker into the church to measure from altar-rail to mid-aisle, the desired length and sweep of the train to her wedding gown!

The incident which gave celebrity to the "little church round the corner," and impulse to the Holland Testimonial seems destined to servive in interest the usual limit of a nine days' wonder. The universal indignation against the clergyman who refused christian burial to a fellow mortal, has redounded not only to the pecuniary advantage of the comedian's family, but also to the moral good of his fellow actors, who now, in gratitude to Dr. Houghton, resort to his Sunday ministrations. Indeed, the little church is filled to overflowing, by admiring multitudes, and the modest rector overwhelmed by complimentary and substantial testimonials to his liberal spirit in performing what he considered a simple act of christian duty. But loving-kindness and tender mercy are rare—almost obsolete—virtues in these days of modern progress! Within the past month, a venerable and distinguished citizen, prostrated by disease, fell unconscious in the street; and instead of being tenderly cared for and revived by the policemen who picked him up, he was dragged to a distant station house, and *upon charge of intoxication*, thrown into a loathsome cell where without comfort or attention, he languished through the long winter night! This too, when his pockets revealed a well filled purse and indications of his name and residence. Late next morning, when the obtuse police authorities tardily discovered that they had a sick man upon their hands, they straightway sent him to a hospital, instead of his home. In the hospital (Bellevue) he died within twenty-four hours. And although his name was entered upon the hospital record, no friend was summoned to soothe his last moments, nor even a menial hand found to close his eyes and render the offices sacred to the dead of all civilized humanity. Nor did insult and indignity end here. For at last—guided by their fears—the friends found their missing relative in a common pine coffin, wholly divested of clothing, ready to be sent to the Morgue as an "*unknown man*," with perhaps the dissecting table or a pauper's grave in final reserve. The only consolation was in the convincing proof that such was the usual custom, as four other coffins (opened in the search) made equally shocking revelations! The ranks of the police are filled by men whose native instincts, and imperfect education, render them in a measure irresponsible for the results of their ignorant and cruel stupidity. But a hospital is professedly a safe refuge for the sick and dying, wherefore we should certainly expect enlightened christian gentlemen at the head of such institutions to show—in the treatment of the dead within their gates—some recognition of the common proprieties of human—not to say civilized, society! Even the remains of the mere pauper may be claimed by a possible wife or mother for whose sake alone they should receive some show of respect. Such things must surely have a tendency to blunt and degrade the natural feelings of all concerned.

This is examination week in the New York College, and in the Normal College. Both institutions, although the recent outgrowth of our public school system, already bid fair to take rank with the highest educational resorts of the country. The students of the Normal College—nearly one thousand in number—are young ladies! The President, Mr. Hunter, and the lady Superintendent, Miss Wadleigh, were respectively principals of the far-famed Thirteenth street and Twelfth street schools. An efficient corps of professors is also provided by the liberal Board of Education, as well as all necessary textbooks, apparatus, &c. The curriculum embraces the study of languages, literature, mathematics, physical and natural sciences, music, civil polity, political economy, &c. In addition, eminent scientific men are engaged to lecture from time to time upon their peculiar specialities. Waterhouse Hawkins is just now presenting Zoology to the students, in his unique and graphic manner, illustrated by spirited and impromptu drawings of living and extinct representatives of the animal kingdom. The Professors, on comparing the girls with young men in similar institutions, "find the average of hard conscientious work, decidedly in their favor," which is more to their credit, since they have none of the learned professions in view, as an urgent incentive. The young ladies are also found to excel in command of language, especially in facility, and elegance of expression.

I have been trying to read a new and much lauded book, "*Woven of Many Threads*." It is woven of *too* many threds. I prefer an old-fashioned two ply story. The warp—or plot—is straight and clear enough, but wrought into it, are all the odds and ends of the author's scrap-basket, making the woof a perfect medley in pattern and color.

SCIOTO.

For the BLADE.

"The Future Great City."

ED. BLADE: In the BLADE of the 19th of January, I gave the figures, from the census of 1870, proving that the per centage of growth of the cities of our great interior plain, for the last ten years, has been nearly three times as great as that of the cities of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and that the *aggregate amount of increase* of the 24 largest cities of the interior exceeds that of the aggregate increase of the 24 largest cities of the sea coasts. This showing of the last ten years is in accord with that of each census from 1840. Knowing these facts, and their causes, can any man avoid the conclusion that the great city of the future century will grow up somewhere on our great plain? If he can, I would like to be informed on what ground. It *will* be in the interior, and be situated on the great river or on one of the great lakes. That will not be disputed. Which will be favored with its location—river or lake? I here submit the comparison of the growth, in population, of the chief cities on the lake waters and on the Mississippi and its confluents. The two most populous are *Chicago* and *St. Louis*. Here is a comparison of their growth:

	From 1860	to 1870.	Increase.	Inc. pr. ct.
Chicago	109,260	297,718	188,458	172
St. Louis	160,780	312,963	152,183	105

The six largest cities of Lake and River, for the same decade show as follows:

LAKE: Chicago, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Toledo.	330,020	687,709	351,789	103
RIVER: St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Pittsburg, Allegheny, Memphis.	489,276	821,535	341,060	72

All the Lake cities on the side of the States having 20,000 and upwards, except Oswego, are included above. The river cities having 20,000 and upwards, if included and compared with the smaller lake cities, would exhibit a larger aggregate increase, but would not much vary the relative per centage. The comparison would be more complete by including the cities on the St. Lawrence waters, in what was known formerly as Upper and Lower Canada, now embraced in what is called the Dominion of Canada. These facts show that the much talked of great city will probably, if not certainly, grow up on one of our great chain of lakes. These, in position and general direction, are favorable, especially for a concentration of commerce, having a direction easterly and westerly, connecting the Eastern States, Canada and Europe, commercially, by the most natural route, by water and land, with the great interior plain. The southern extension of Lakes Erie and Michigan, at their heads, also, given them great advantages, for commercial exchanges between the cold and hot climates, North and South. The heads of Lakes Erie and Michigan are on the best thermal line for city growth; and their topographic advantages over the best positions on the great rivers is such as to warrant the continuance of the superiority acquired since the opening of their water channel connections with New York and Montreal. The result of the comparison of the growth of the river cities with that of the lake cities, as given above, is in accord with those of the previous census returns for several decades. Thus far, it is plain that the chief lake cities grow faster and have a more promising future than the chief river cities. This advantage will, undoubtedly, be increased by an improved water channel to be used by steamer between the upper lakes and the ocean. This is practicable, whereas, an equally good water way is not practicable to connect the river cities with Atlantic commerce. The best practicable channels, for Cincinnati and St. Louis, will connect them with Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, by canals admitting the use of steam as the moving power. These will be made, but will probably fail to place them on an equal plane with the leading lake cities.

Having given good facts and reasons for the superiority of the lake cities over the river cities, and the consequent claim of one of them to become the future great city, it remains to discuss the relative claims of the two lake cities having the best positions for becoming the great city. This, in a future article.

J. W. SCOTT.

REGULATION OF THE DRUG BUSINESS.

Druggists, Physicians and People at Fault.

EDITOR BLADE:—Under Editorial Notes you refer to a bill before the New York General Assembly regulating the drug business. It is to be hoped the bill will become a law and that our State will enact such a law, for which petitions are now being presented to our Legislature. But what I wish to call attention to is that part of your article where you say physicians complain that the drugs issued upon their prescriptions fail to have the desired effect, and investigation reveals the fact that adulterated or inferior drugs are used.

Now, that no doubt is a fact in more cases than the physicians know of, and who is to blame in the matter? In many places physicians will not patronize a druggist who will not give them a premium of 20 per cent on the amount of prescriptions they send and the druggist, not to make the price too high to the patient, and yet charge enough to cover this extra 20 per cent—will use cheaper or second quality drugs.

Again, physicians are to blame for *buying* down prices, claiming they can purchase at less prices at some rival drug store, and do not appear to care whether the medicines are pure or not, so the price is *low*, and you may rest assured when physicians don't care, druggists don't, and you will see them advertising drugs and medicines at "bottom prices."

Not half the druggists in the country and many in the cities know a pure drug from an impure, but you will see appended to their advertisements "Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes," and they will have a good trade from a certain class of customers who are always "alling," and the drug store is no better than a whiskey shop in its effects upon the country.

Respectable druggists are sometimes driven by this kind of competition to sell medicines they know are not pure or lose their trade, and until physicians are willing to pay the price for *pure* medicines, and not require the druggist to divide their profits with them, they may expect their prescriptions to be filled with what they should by all means avoid, to wit: adulterated medicines.

The people are to blame also in this matter. They get a prescription from the physician, and will go from one drug store to another to find the place where it will be put up the *cheapest*. Another person for cheap drugs.

When a law is enacted requiring men who deal in drugs to be educated to the business, then will be a better and purer class of medicines be dispensed, and fewer deaths from the ignorance of incompetent men who have set themselves up as "druggists" throughout the country, will occur.

DRUGGIST.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

LONDON, February 1.—The Times today says that upon the representation of M. Favre that Paris was already suffering greatly from want of food, the Emperor ordered that 3,000,000 rations be sent from the German army to the famishing city.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A special to the London Times from Berlin says: The conditions of peace perscribed by Bismarck to Favre, embrace the cession of Alsace and Loraine, with Belfort and Metz and the payment of ten millions of francs as an indemnity for the expenses of the war; also the cession of the colony of Pondicherry, and transfer to the German navy twenty first-class frigates. Favre referred these terms to the National Assembly to meet at Bordeaux.

A Brussels dispatch of to-day brings the important report that the government at Paris has undertaken the obligation of the adoption by the Constituent Assembly of the preliminaries of a treaty of peace already agreed upon at Versailles.

The Board of Admiralty has ordered the construction of ten gunboats.

An offer was made by Bismarck to extend the provisions of the armistice to the Southeastern departments, but it was not accepted by Favre, as the surrender of Belfort was one of the conditions.

The Prussians commenced to provide for the restoration of the railways and the provisioning of the capitol the moment the armistice was concluded, but the rolling stock was found in a wretched condition and inadequate to meet the demand for the transportation of supplies. Paris consequently suffers from want of food, and is still supplied from the Germans' rations.

The revictualling of Paris is going on to the full extent that circumstances will allow, but the distress within the city is very great.

The correspondent of the daily Telegraph at Versailles writes that the flag of the German Empire was hoisted over Fort Valerein at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The occupation of the forts around Paris was effected very quietly by the Germans, who showed no undue exultation, no anger and nothing to hurt the feelings of the French unnecessarily.

The condition of Paris is terrible. The populace are excited against England.

Favre has requested the German authorities not to allow any Englishman to enter the city. He considers their lives unsafe.

Travelers who left Paris on Wednesday and arrived at Brussels to-day report the city quiet. There was some slight disorder upon the receipt of the news of signing the armistice, but the rioters were easily appeased. There was great difficulty in procuring food, and 23,000 persons have already asked for permission to leave the city.

BERLIN, February 1.—The Provincial Correspondence to-day states positively that the Emperor will remain at Versailles during the armistice on account of pending negotiations for peace. Military operations in the south of France have been concluded by convention. The Parisian Government, in its own most urgent interest, has become the ally of Germany in preventing a fresh outbreak of war, and so utilizing the armistice to secure real peace.

FLORENCE, February 1.—Prussia declines the suggestions of neutral powers in regard to the pacification and prefers to prescribe herself the conditions of peace.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 2.—The capitulation is regarded here as disastrous. Active preparations are making here for the elections.

At a meeting which was held here today, the French indulged in abuses of Favre, and resolved to oppose to the death all attempts to sever Alsace and Lorraine, and to support for the election to the Executive Government, composed of five members, Gambetta, Rollein, Grivoy, Flourene and Theirs.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Official Journal of Paris publishes a decree by M. Favre, providing for elections. It omits the political disqualifications prescribed in the Bordeaux decree.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 3.—An official note from Count Von Bismarck points Gambetta to the decreed issued by him declaring the ineligibility to the assembly of functionaries under the Empire as a corroboration of the fears expressed by M. Favre, that the election would not be free; "in consequence of which," continues the Count, I proposed a convocation of the Corps Legislatif, which was refused by Favre. The note concludes with a protest from Bismarck against the decree and a statement that the Germans will only recognize an assembly composed of freely elected deputies.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 4.—Count Bismarck having protested against the electoral disqualification demanded by the Bordeaux government, M. Gambetta has replied in which he warmly defends that document and says it frustrates the plans of Bismarck and his accomplices of the fallen dynasty and insolvent pretensions of the Prussian minister with the French Constitutional Assembly. The best justification of the Bordeaux government was a public meeting last night which resolved on a mass demonstration tomorrow, and a formal request was made to M. Gambetta to accept the Presidency.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—It has been ascertained that the Times' statement on the conditions of peace as regards the cessions of Lorraine and Pondicherry, and the transfer of twenty ships of war to Germany is incorrect. The truth is that the Germans are, under the proposed terms, to keep Alsace and the fortress at Metz as indemity. The demand in November was four million francs, a figure which, it is possible, has been doubled since that date.

The report that the ex-Empress had left her residence at Chiselhurst for the continent proves without foundation, as does also another report that M. Henry Conti, formerly private secretary to the Emperor Napoleon, has arrived in England on a special mission.

BERNE, Feb. 4—via LONDON, Feb 5.—There are now 60,000 French soldiers in Switzerland very badly clad, and the Swiss government has asked the French authorities to send them clothing. The Germans continued hostilities on the 2d and 3d instants. There are two hundred French soldiers in the hospital at Baden.

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GOING TO SCHOOL.

BY ANNA WILMOT.

Dear little Anna Bell
Going to school,
Thinking of mamma's words,
"Break no a rule—"
Thinking of mamma's words,
"Kind be and true;
Learn every lesson well
Given to you."

COMING FROM SCHOOL.

Dear little Anna Bell
Coming from school:
Heeded she mamma's words—
"Break not a rule;"
Heeded she mamma's words—
"Kind be and true;
Learn every lesson well
Given to you."

Homeward she trips along,
Eyes full of light;
Cheeks red as roses
And footsteps so light;
Sweet are the kisses
That wait for her lips,
Sweet as the nectar
The honey-bee sips.

From the Nursery.

MAMMA'S KISSES.

A kiss when I wake in the morning,
A kiss when I go to bed,
A kiss when I burn my fingers,
A kiss when I bump my head.

A kiss when my bath is over,
A kiss when my bath begins;
My mamma is full of kisses—
As full as nurse is of pins.

A kiss when I play with my rattle,
A kiss when I pull her hair;
She covered me over with kissess
The day I fell from the stair.

A kiss when I give her trouble,
A kiss when I give her joy;
There's nothing like mamma's kisses
To her own little baby-boy.

Uncle Silas's Reception.

[From Golden Hours.]

"Uncle Silas," as everybody called him, had been busily, cheerily sawing away all the forenoon on Mr. Clayton's wood-pile, and now he sat down on a log to eat his humble lunch of cold meat and bread and cheese.

Master Frederick had watched him wearily from a seat on the wood-pile, and now said with a yawn, "I'd give a dollar, Uncle Silas, to have my lunch taste as good as that bread and meat seems to taste to you. I can't bear a thing that comes on to our table. I should like to have your good spirits, too, so I could sing and whistle about the grounds; but I feel so wretchedly I don't care whether I walk or sit. I laid awake half of last night, and heard the clock strike off the hours till I was tired of it."

"Uncle Silas is quite a doctor in his way; would you like to have him prescribe for you, master Frederick?"

"Prescribe ahead," said Fred, "though I can't promise to follow your advice."

"Well now," said the gentleman with a droll twinkle of his eye, "here is a cheap recipe for happiness: Send off your dinner to some poor body and go without yourself, and see if you ain't happy when supper time comes. I'll venture you'd relish a plain bowl of bread and milk by that time."

"Who'd have my dinner?" asked Fred, whittling a twig of maple.

"There's poor, lame Hugh Weaver down the street. His mother goes out washing all day, and it is but dry fare he has, I know. I don't suppose he ever had a dinner like yours, even on Thanksgiving day. But take it to him yourself, master Fred, by all means."

"I really believe I will, Uncle Silas. It will be something pleasant to think over while I lie awake nights."

"About that, I find that nothing brings a good night's sleep like a good day's work."

"But what work can I do?"

"God gives us all our work, my boy, be we rich or poor, only of very different kinds. With your abundant means I think one work he gives you to do is to look after his poor. John Ray, for instance, would have been overjoyed with a new school-book he needs, which, I dare say, would not have cost half what you paid yesterday for that toy you have broken and thrown away. He was working hard and determined himself to gather twenty-seven cents toward it, and it will take thirty-three more, he says."

"Give it to him, then, by all means," said Fred with much interest, taking the money from his pocket book,

"No, no, master Fred, do it yourself, that is the best way. This will be part of your day's work. Your walk down there and back will help you to a night's sleep. May be you'll see some other opening for doing good on the way."

Fred was naturally kind-hearted enough, but the rust of idleness was settling over his whole nature. He had the misfortune to be a rich man's son, indulged in every whim and fancy. Uncle Silas had given him a new idea, and he really determined to do without his dinner for once, especially as he did not wish for it in the least.

Though surprised at the request, cook put up for him in a tin pail "something of every thing prepared for dinner. Half a dozen sorts of the nicest vegetables, a fine piece of roasted chicken, another of lamb, with pie and frozen pudding for desert.

O, such a feast as that was to poor, lame Hugh! Never in his life had he sat down to such a meal before. The tears filled his eyes as he thanked Freddy over and over, and only wished for his mother to share the luxuries with him.

"But I can save something of every thing for her," he said. "You have brought me provisions for three days rather than one meal, master Frederick."

Fred was delighted, but had too much politeness to stay while Hugh took his meal. He left with a hearty "good-by" and a happier mood than he had known for many a day. He really felt almost hungry himself, but thought he would follow Uncle Silas's prescription for the day at least. So he sauntered on to the cottage where John Ray lived with his widowed mother and little sister. John was busy in the garden, and Frederick was at a loss how to introduce the subject of the money. At last a bright thought struck him

"Could you come up to our house, John, when you are through your work and put my fishing tackle in order? I expect my cousins down soon, and they will expect lots of fun fishing. My tackle has been thrown aside in the garret all winter, and is in great confusion. I'll buy anything that's missing and pay you well for your trouble."

"Yes, indeed, Frederick, I'll be around in half an hour," said John, glad of the chance to add a dime or even a half dime to his little store.

So Fred went home and was soon overhauling his rods and lines, his boxes of hooks, "dipsies," etc., ready for John when he came. A busy afternoon the two boys had of it, reeling up tangled twines and repairing last year's damages. All were completed at last and laid in neat and regular order where they would not be disturbed.

"Now present your bill, John."

John blushed, and said, "O, never mind, Freddie."

"Will that be enough?" said Freddie, tossing a fifty cent note into his lap.

"Yes, five times too much," said John, handing it back.

"Well, never mind, keep it; I don't think it is a bit too much."

So he insisted, and grateful John accepted it with thankfulness.

"By the way, here is a box of old school-books molding up here. Mother said you were welcome to any or all of them if you will take them away."

A box of school-books! How John's eyes brightened and his whole face glowed as he began to look them over!

"You don't mean to say that I can have some of these for my own?"

"Yes, all of them, if you like; I shall never use them. You may take the wheel borrow and wheel them home, box and all, if you wish, and that will save you the trouble of looking them over."

To the studious, hard-working boy who had been obliged to twist and turn, and save to buy even one book, here was a perfect mine of wealth. Each one was dusted and wiped off neatly, and then set up in his small case of shelves, and really made quite a fine beginning for a future library. There were several nicely bound histories and quite a number of text-books, the same that were used in the academy. There was not one that he did not prize, and it really made Frederick more happy than he had been for many a day to see the boy's pleasure. It was heightened still more by the delight of John's little sister over some gay toy books Freddie had gathered up and slipped in for her.

"Uncle Silas, I think I could eat a slice of your bread and cheese if you had any to spare," said Freddie, laughing, as he stood with rosy cheeks and bright eyes by the old man's side just as the sun was setting in the West.

"Sorry I have'nt some left for you, my boy; but your tea-bell will sound pretty quick."

"Well, I wish they would hurry up."

"Been trying my prescription I see, and it has worked well. Always come to Uncle Silas when you get the dumps and don't know what's the matter. Now see if you don't have a good night's sleep, and be sure you wake up with the resolution of doing a good day's work to morrow. Depend upon it you'll find openings enough for business, if you'll only keep your eyes open to see them."

Freddie astonished his mother by the unusual number of tea-cakes he disposed of that evening, and he quite regretted it was his mother's fashion to provide such light delicacies for tea. He would have greatly preferred a slice of cold roast beef but I care say he slept better than he would have done after a very hearty, substantial meal.

After tasting the pleasure which kind, generous actions bring, it was quite natural he should desire to repeat them. Indeed he seemed to grow more and more thoughtful of others as time wore on, and to look upon his abundance as a means of doing good in the world rather than of procuring for himself merely selfish gratification.

It is hard for us often to go back and see just what it was that gave us a bent in a particular direction, changing, it may be, our whole life course. Often the circumstance was so slight it may have entirely passed from our notice. But in Frederick's case he was certainly greatly indebted to that day's talk with plain Uncle Silas over the wood-saw.

The Health Habits of Young Men.

A very curious and interesting table might be made by a thoughtful physiologist and hygienist, showing each person where his strength goes; and I am not sure that a young man could do a better service for himself than to seek the counsel of some wise physiologist, tell him frankly all his habits, and have such a table prepared, not only to guard him against excess, but to show him his weak places, and point out where he will be most likely to fail. Some of these tables would, no doubt, read very much as follows:

Spent in digesting a big dinner, which the body did not need, sufficient force to raise thirty tons of matter one foot.

Spent in getting rid of several drinks of wine and brandy, force sufficient to raise twenty tons one foot high.

Spent in smoking six cigars, force sufficient to raise ten tons one foot hight.

Spent in keeping awake all night at a spree, force sufficient to raise twenty tons one foot high.

Spent in breathing bad air, force sufficient to raise fifteen tons one foot high.

Spent in cheating a neighbor out of $30 in a business transaction, force sufficient to raise fifteen tons one foot high.

Spent in reading worthless books and newspapers, force sufficient to raise five tons one foot high.

Spent in hesitation, doubt and uncertainty, force sufficient to raise five tons one foot high.

Total—120 tons one foot high.

Left for practical and useful labor only enough to raise fifty-five tons one foot high, or to do less than one third of a day's work.

Sometimes there would be a draft on the original capital of considerable force, so there would not be enough to keep the body warm, or the food well digested, or the muscles plump and full, or the hearing acute, or the eyes keen and bright, or the brain thoughtful and active.

Very often a single debauch would use up the entire available power of the whole system for a whole week or a month.

There is no end to the multitudinous ways in which we not only spend our working capital, but draw on the original stock, that ought never to be touched, and the result is imperfect lives, rickety bodies, no ability to transmit to our children good health and long life, much physical suffering and premature decay, with all the ends of life unaccomplished. How sad is all this! How terrible to be born into this world and leave it without adding something to its wealth, its virtue and its progress.—*Herald of Health.*

IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL.—An eminent divine was once trying to teach a number of children that the soul would live after they were dead. They listened, but evidently did not understand it; he was too abstract. Snatching his watch from his pocket, he said, "James, what is this I hold in my hand?"

"A watch sir." "A little clock," says another.

"Do you all see it?"

"Yes, sir."

"How do you know it is a watch?"

"It ticks, sir."

"Very well. Can any of you hear it tick? All listen now."

After a pause, "Yes, sir, we hear it." He then took off the case, and held the case in one hand and the watch in the other.

"Now, children, which is the watch? You see there are two which look like watches."

"The littlest one, in your right hand, sir."

"Very well. But how do you know that this is the watch?"

"Because it ticks."

"Very well again. Now I will lay the case aside—put it away, there—down, down in my hat. Now let us see if you can hear the watch tick."

"Yes, sir, we hear it," exclaimed several voices.

"Well, the watch can tick, and go, and keep time, you see, when the case is taken off and put away in my hat.

"So it is with you, children; your body is nothing but the case, the soul is inside.

"The case, the body, may be taken off and buried in the ground, and the soul will live and think, just as well as this watch will go, as you see, when the case is off."

This made it plain, and even the youngest went home and told his mother that "*his thoughts would tick after he was dead.*"

A bill has been introduced in the New Jersey House to make free all public schools.

Wit and Humor.

THE RHYMES OF THE CORSETS

A Yankee of intentive mind,
Observing once that womankind
Were blessed with rather larger waists
Than seemed to suit the ladies' tastes,
Planned out and made of polished steel,
With many a secret spring and wheel,
A queer machine, to work a sure
And altogether a perfect cure
On every waist that might not be
Of small enough periphery.
His great machine at last complete,
He advertised in many a sheet
In this poetic style:
"Attention, ladies! call and see
The wonder of the century
My patent Waist Decreaser
The ladies' loving squeezer!
Get up and run by Jabez Kite."
Then, seated in his office at his case,
He waited calmly for a waist to squeeze.
He had not very long to wait,
For, soon, a maiden dressed in state,
With rustling robes and smiles serene,
Came in to try the great machine!
And, throwing off her furs and hat,
With stoic resignation sat
Straight down among the wheels and springs,
And screws and other curious things;
Then said to Kite, "Sir if you please,
I'd like a little—just a LITTLE squeeze."
"With pleasure, ma'am," said he, and placed
The pliant springs about her waist;
Then turned the crank; the springs grew tight;
Again she smiled with pure delight;
He turned again and sighed; and then
He turned the polished crank again;
She smiled again, and whispered low,
"My dearest Jabez, turn it slow!
I'd linger long in joy like this."
He turned again, she murmured "bliss!"
Again—she smiled; she strove to speak,
But with ecstatic joy grown weak:
Could only faintly gasp, "Dear Jabez please,
Another LITTLE, just a LITTLE squeeze!"
The wheel went round, she fell asunder—dead,
And—Jabez fled.

"John," said a poverty-stricken man to his son, "I've made my will to-day." "Ah! you were liberal to me no doubt." "Yes, John, I've come down handsomely. I've willed you the whole State of Virginia—to make a living in, with the privilege of going elsewhere if you can do better."

An Indianian threatened suicide and went down into the cellar for that purpose, as he informed his wife. Soon the report of a pistol was heard from the subterranean apartment. His wife kept on knitting, and after awhile the man came up stairs swearing that the woman hadn't got any feeling.

As a gentleman was walking the streets of Washington the other night, he was accosted by three ruffians who pretended to be drunk, and asked him the time of night. "I will tell you," said he in his blandest tones. Placing his hands in one of his pockets as if to draw out his timepiece, and drawing forth a revolver instead, he presented the latter and very coolly remarked, "It's going to *strike three!*" The ruffians vanished out of sight in an instant.

One evening as Theodore Hook sat at the piano-forte making rhyming couplets on the names of the assembled company, some one observed that he would not easily find a corresponding rhyme to the name of a gentleman who had just returned to the drawing-room after a temporary absence. "His name?" asked Hook. "Rosenhagen," was the reply. The master of impromptu instantly sang:

"But wha' shall we say about Mr. Rose-in-again,
Who pops in his nose, and then pops his nose in again?"

On the occasion of a tax collector making his appearance, Hook immediately said:

"Here comes Mr. Wynter, surveyor of taxes;
I advise you to give him whatever he axes,
And that, too, without any nonsense or flummery,
For though his name's Wynter, his actions are summary."

Mr. Lorenzo Day, of Chickasaw county, Miss., having married Miss Martha Week, a local paper comments:

"A Day is made a Week is lost,
But Time should not complain—
There'll soon be little Days enough
To make the Week again."

"Fellow trabblers," said a 'culled' preacher, "ef I had been eatin' dried apples for a week, an' den took to drinkin' for a month, I coodn't feel more swelled up dan I am dis minnit wid pride and vanity at seein' sich fail 'tendence har dis ebenin'."

BUILDING WITH A VENGEANCE.—Jas. Scott, of Detroit, owns a fine lot on Woodward avenue, in the business center of the place, and proposed to build an elegant block upon it, if he could get a small, irregular strip of land, about six feet wide formerly belonging to him, but taken by the city for alley purposes.—Upon signifying his intention of repossessing the strip his next neighbors declared that they would enjoin him from building upon it. Whereupon Scott says that instead of building the elegant block he contemplated, he would put up a two story brick, with small, old-fashioned windows and panes, paint it jet black, and inscribe upon it, in large letters; "Scott's Injunction Block." On the roof he will erect an old fashioned belfry, and in the same suspend a bell, making it obligatory in his contract with the tenant to toll this bell regularly twice a day.

Speaking of Artemus Ward recalls an incident concerning him and Ralph Waldo Emerson which has never been published. The humorist and essayist advertised to hold forth on Thursday and Friday evenings at the same hall in New York city. By mistake a countryman who wished to witness Artemus' show, went to the hall on Thursday instead of Friday evening. On coming out at the close of Emerson's lecture some one observed to him, "How did you like it?" "If that is Artemus Ward," responded the countryman, "all I have to say is, he is a darned fool."

A good story is told of old Johnny McGill, who resided during the war in East Tennessee. Guerillas representing both parties kept it so warm in that forsaken region that it was dangerous to belong to either side. McGill had, in trying to ride both horses, got several black jackings from first the rebels and then the Yankees. As guerillas dressed alike, he made several mistakes in trying to pass for either Union or southern, as he thought would suit the crowd. At last he was overtaken by a party whose politics he could not even guess at, and the following dialogue ensued: "Sir, are you a Union man?" "No, sir," replied McGill. "Are you a rebel, then?" "No, sir." "Then what in the devil's name are you?" roared the captain. "Well, sir," hesitated McGill, "to tell the truth, I'm nothing—and but darned little of that."

Grief and business have seldom been more thoroughly mixed than in the following obituary advertisement. The residence of the defunct we omit, and the name we have changed, therefore it will not worrit his friends: "Othneil Sitgreaves, we are sorry to stait, has deceased. He departed this last Mundy. He went 4th without any struggle, and sich is life. He kept a nice store, which his wife now waits on. His virchews wos numeros, and his wife inherits them. We are happy to stait that he never cheeted, speshully in the wate of makeral, wich wos always nice and smelt sweat, and his surviving wife is the same way. We niver new him to put sand in his sugar, though he had a big sand-bar in front of his house; nor water his lickers, tho the Ohio river past his door. Piece in his remanes. He leaves 1 wife, 9 children, 1 kow, 4 hoses, a growcer's and other quadroopeds to mourn his loss. But in the langwidge of the poit, his loss is thare eturnal gane."

VERY LATE.—We cannot vouch for the truth of the following:

Over in Chester county, lately, a clock peddler was tramping along, hot, dusty and tired, when he came to a meeting house, wherein the Society of Friends were engaged in silent devotion. The peripatetic tradesman thought he would walk in and rest himself. He took a seat upon a bench, doffed his hat, and placed his clocks upon the floor. There was a painful stillness in the meeting house, which was broken by one of the clocks, which commenced striking furiously. The peddler was in agony, but he hoped every minute that the clock would stop. Instead of that, it struck just four hundred and thirty times by the actual count of every Friend in the meeting, for the best disciplined of them could not help numbering the strokes. Then up rose one of the eldest Friends at the end of the four hundred and thirtieth stroke, and said: "Friend, as it is so very late, perhaps thee had better proceed on thy journey, or thee will not reach thy destination unless thee is as energetic as thy vehement timepiece!"

VALUE OF AN EXPLANATION.—A certain king, it is said, sent to another king, saying, "Send me a blue pig with a black tail, or else——." The other, in high dudgeon at the presumed insult, replied, "I have not got one; and if I had——." On this weighty cause they went to war for many years. After a satiety of glories and miseries, they finally bethought them that, as their armies and resources were exhausted, and their kingdoms mutually laid waste, it might be well enough to consult about the preliminaries of peace; but before this could be concluded, a diplomatic explanation was first needed of the insulting language which formed the ground of the quarrel. "What could you mean," asked the second king of the first, "by saying, 'Send me a blue pig with a black tail, or else——,'" "Why," said the other, "I meant a blue pig with a black tail, or else some other color. But," retorted he, "what could you mean by saying, 'I have not got one, and if I had——.'" "Why, of course, if I had, I should have sent it." An explanation which was entirely satisfactory, and peace was concluded accordingly.

Some of the decisions of the Post Office Department at Washington are eminently luminous. It has in times gone by been enacted that "author's manuscript" should go through the mails for a trifling postage—newspaper postage, in fact. A calm and dispassionate mind would gather from this, that the object had in view was to facilitate and foster newspaper correspondence, magazine writing and literature generally, by discontinuing a tax in the way of postage which had become very burdensome to gentlemen of the quill. Now by what effort of good old well-meaning, grandmotherly dullness does the reader suppose the postal authorities have rendered that wise and kindly decree utterly null and void, and solemnly funny? By deciding that "author's manuscript" does not mean anything but "*manuscript intended to be made into a* BOUND BOOK"—all pamphlets, magazines and newspapers ruled out! Thus we are expected to believe that the original regulation was laboriously got up to save *two dollars' worth of postage to two authors in a year*—for probably not more than that number of MS. books are sent by mail to publishers each year. Such property is too precious to trust to any conveyance but the author's own carpet sack, as a general thing.

COLONEL W——, Register of Wills in Washington, while down the Potomac, a short times since, on a shooting excursion, used a breech loading double-barreled shooter. Isaac, his pusher, of the colored persuasion, had never before seen a breech-loader. As Isaac pushed the boat into the grass, he said, "Look out dar, Kunnel; dar's a bird."

Bang! bang! two birds down. Bang! bang! birds falling fast.

"Look a yer, Kunnel," said Isaac, "what de debbil is yer doin dere? I don't done gone seen no ramrod."

"All right, Isaac," said the Colonel; "push ahead."

Isaac subsided, but watched the Colonel fearfully. When they landed, one of the Colonel's friends said, "Isaac, what sort of a shot is the Colonel?"

Isaac looked up bewildered. "Shot!" said he; "he is de debil. Ato' God, marser, if de Kunnel didn't jes take 'n' break his gun rite in half chry time, an' shoot free or fo' times a'o' dish yer nigger had time to spit!"

Whatever may be said of the degeneracy of the times, we have proof that filial devotion still exists. Said a devoted son to one who was offering condolence on the loss of his father: "Yes, he was an excellent parent, and I was greatly *chagrined* when he died."

"HOW MOTHER DID IT."

Especially for Men to Read.

We find the following "confession" going the rounds of the papers, and, as it is one of those "pat" talks we always delight in, we give it a snug place herein. We hope all the men who compliment their wives with glowing accounts of "how mother did it," will commit this to memory. We also suggest to the Maria Anns, the world over, to follow out the hint to go and do likewise which this especial Maria Ann inaugurated. Here is where the story begins:

"I found fault, some time ago with Maria Ann's custard pie, and tried to tell her how my mother made custard pie. Maria made the pie after my recipe. It lasted longer than any other pie we ever had. Maria set it on the table every day for dinner; and you see I could not eat it, because I forgot to tell her to put in any eggs or shortening. It was economical, but in a fit of generosity I stole it from the pantry and gave it to a poor little boy in the neighborhood. The boy's funeral was largely attended by his former playmates. I did not go myself. Then there were the buckwheat cakes. I told Maria Ann any fool could beat her making those cakes; and she said I had better try it. I emptied the batter all out of the pitcher one evening, and set the cakes myself. I got the flour and the salt water; and, warned by the past, put in a liberal quantity of eggs and shortening. I shortened with tallow from roast beef, because I could not find any lard. The batter did not look right, and I lit my pipe and pondered. Yeast, yeast, to be sure. I had forgotten the yeast. I went and woke up the baker, and got six cents' worth of yeast. I set the pitcher behind the sitting-room stove and went to bed.

"In the morning I got up early, and prepared to enjoy my triumph; but I didn't. That yeast was strong enough to raise the dead, and the batter was running all over the carpet. I scraped it up and put it into another dish. Then I got a fire in the kitchen and put on the griddle. The second dittoed, only more. Maria came down and asked me what was burning. She advised me to grease the griddle. I did it. One end of the griddle got too hot, and I dropped the thing on my tenderest corn while trying to turn it around. Finally the cakes were ready for breakfast, and Maria got the other things ready. We sat down. My cakes did not have exactly the right flavor. I took one mouthful, and it satisfied me. I lost my appetite at once. Maria would not let me put one on her plate. I think those cakes may be reckoned a dead loss. The cat would not eat them. The Dog ran off and stayed away three days after one was offered to him. The hens wouldn't go within ten feet of them. I threw them in the back yard, and there has not been a pig on the premises since. I eat what is before me now, and do not allude to my mother's system of cooking."

The Emperor of Brazil manumitted a considerable number of slaves on his birthday.

Miscellany.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD—ITS ADVANTAGE.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has received from the government extensive and most valuable grants of land for the construction of that work. Whatever may be thought of the policy of land grants in general, it is certain that if the Northern Pacific can be made without the aid of government bonds, it will cost the people a vast deal less than did the Pacific road, to which were given no less than sixty-millions of dollars in bonds. But we go a step further, and say that the road passes through a much better country, and in all human probability, will be a better and more profitable road. Being on an average five degrees farther north, this position does not at first seem plausible. But, unless we are much mistaken in the facts disclosed by the surveys and researches of engineers and travelers, the northern route will prove to be the best. It may interest our readers to take a bird's-eye view of that hitherto almost unknown region lying in the northwestern confines of the United States. A great many years ago, we were interested in the travels of Lewis and Clarke, who were sent out by the government in the administration of Jefferson to explore the sources of the Missouri river. They passed the Great Falls of the Missouri, the gate of the Rocky Mountains, and the pass called by their name. This pass is near the 47th degree of north latitude and the 35th degree of longitude west of Washington. The last is an all-important fact in the location of a railroad in that country, compared with the present Union Pacific route. The Union Pacific strikes the mountain and barren lands about the 27th degree of west longitude, a difference of 8 degrees east, 500 miles, which distance on the Northern Pacific lies in good land, well watered. The difference in the values of these regions, for settlement and cultivation, is very great. The Union Pacific route was selected mainly because it was central and on the line of the great cities, and San Francisco was apparently the best port, though the latter point seems to us only apparent. The original conception of a Pacific road was to take the valley of the Missouri, because it was the most natural and far the best lands. The great lower region of the plains don't extend to the valley of the Missouri. There fertile soil, and abundant rains, and mild climate recommence. Mr. Whitney, many years since, was the deviser of Pacific roads, and his idea was for the government to make them solely out of the lands. Had the government the sagacity and boldness then to have comprehended the future of the country and entered upon the work, we should have had a Pacific road much sooner and for less cost. The government has now recommenced where it ought to have begun. It has made a liberal grant of lands to the Northern Company, and we understand the enterprise is taken hold of by eminent bankers, whose capital and credit will in all probability carry it through. Returning to the question of route, fifteen years after the expedition of Lewis and Clarke came what was in its day quite famous, the Yellowstone Expedition of Monroe. The Yellowstone is the main tributary of the Missouri, and this expedition was the first, we believe, which went to the head of steam navigation, and furnished valuable information.—Some fifteen years ago, when the Pacific Railroad question was discussed, the government sent out several parties of engineers, who were employed three or four years in surveying routes to the Pacific, which were published under the title of 'Expeditions." These books contain a great deal of valuable and interesting information on the topography and nature of the country.

With this information before us, let us look a little into the future of that section, and that future is in a large degree, bound up with the possibility and profitableness of a Northern Pacific Railroad. The first thing in the consideration of the possibility and profitableness of such a road is the *route*. Where is the road to go, and what will be its relations to the future settlement and trade of the country? The geography of the country presents two remarkable facts in regard to the commercial junction of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. On the north we have the great chain of lakes dividing the continent midway, and debouching through the Gulf of St. Lawrence. This chain of lakes is in the very heart of the continent, and its west end is west of the Mississippi, and far west of Chicago, or of any cities to the east. On the west we find the straits of San Juan de Fuca, with Puget's Sound running 100 miles in. Between these points, the west end of Lake Superior and Puget's Sound, is the shortest line which can be drawn between the waters of the Atlantic and those of the Pacific, north of Mexico. Looking again to the north and south of this line we find in the south the valley of the Missouri, and to the north the valley of the Saskatchewan, both large and fertile districts. The boundary line of the United States divides this great and valuable district. If there be no railroad on the American side, there soon will be on the British side. Such a great district in the very heart of the country, fertile and well watered, will not long be neglected when we are trying to force settlements on the barren plains and rugged rocks of Wyoming, Colorado and Utah. Time passes rapidly and produces great results. Soon will capital, if not in this country, in England, seize upon the advantages to be derived from opening up this immense and almost unknown region. It is now to be undertaken by Americans, and, if they succeed, branch roads will connect not only American, but British territory, from the north of the Saskatchewan to the south of the Missouri. The objection, if any there be, from climate, we shall attend to her after. Let us first look at the route. The Missouri river bends to the north of the 48° of latitude, and one of its sources is on or near the boundary line between us and the British territory. The proposed route of the road is from the head of Lake Superior over the plain between the heads of the Mississippi and those of Red river, to the Valley of the then near the Missouri through ten degrees of longitude to Cadotes Pass, where Lewis and Clarke arrived, thence into the valleys of Clarke and Snake rivers to Puget's Sound. This is the general route and between the Missouri and Mexico there is no route so good. The region thus traversed, from Superior to the Rocky Mountains, uninterrupted by barrens or mountains, is six hundred miles one way and eight hundred miles the other. Half of this is in the British territory, but the whole comprehends 480,000 square miles. On the American side is a territory equal to that of twelve States as large as Ohio, now embraced in Minnesota, Dakota and Montana. This is the only part of the country where in a few years the actual settler can find good lands and healthy climate. It will not be as inviting as the valley of the Ohio, but more so than half of Europe.

If we examine the route of this proposed road, we shall find it at least 400 miles shorter from the Mississippi than the Union Pacific, and unless we are mistaken in the contour of the country, the grading and working of the road will be much easier. Through the whole 800 miles, from Superior to the Rocky Mountains, there will be an easy country, presenting less obstructions, probably, than in the States east of the Mississippi. This can not be said of the middle or southern routes. Although the route is farther north than Mr. Whitney contemplated, the Northern Pacific is substantially on the route and on the plan he contemplated. He desired to take the rich lands of Western Iowa and Minnesota, and at that time they where wholly unsettled. The lands of the Northern Pacific are very extensive, and the eastern portion will become very valuable. We trust that, with the wealth, energy and high credit of the gentlemen engaged in the enterprise, it may be successful. We are certain that will be a new era in the progress and evolution of this country when that vast central region of North America shall be opened up to settlement and culture. We know, as our readers do, that no country will, in these days, be settled which has not facilities of easy and rapid communication. A few miners have gone to Idaho, Colorado and Montana, but they have made but little impression, and will not, unless there are lands to cultivate, and railroads to reach them. In this case there are good lands, and these only need a railroad to have them settled. E. D. M.

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GOLD PAYMENT.—Both principal and interest are payable in American gold coin at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New York city—the principal at the end of 30 years, and the interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half yearly, first of January and July.

PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling, are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work:

1. Over two Two Thousand Miles of Road, with rolling stock, buildings and all other equipments.

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While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon a great national improvement.

THE MORTGAGE.—The trustees under the Mortgage, are Messrs. Jay Cooke of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and permanently represent the interests of the First Mortgage bond holders, and are required to see that the *proceeds of land sales* are used in *purchasing and cancelling the bonds of the Company* if they can be bought before maturity at not more than 10 per cent premium; otherwise the Trustees are to invest the proceeds of land sales in United States Bonds or Real Estate Mortgages for the further security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also, that they leave at all times in their control, as security, at least 500 acres of average land to every $1,000 of outstanding first mortgage bonds, besides the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.

PROFITABLENESS.—Of course nothing can be safer than the bonds of the United States, but as the Government is no longer a borrower, and as the Nation's present work is not that of preserving its existence, but that of DEVELOPING A CONTINENT, we remind those who desire to increase their income and obtain a more permanent investment, while still having a perfectly reliable security, that:

United States 5-20's at their average premium yield the present purchaser less than

Farm and House.

THE FARMER'S LIFE.

BY WILLIAM W. STOCKWELL.

O, give me the home where the true farmer dwells,
The pure air that sweeps o'er the green hills and dells,
The sunshine, the verdure, the birds and the flowers,
And all that makes golden the fast flying hours;
For a home, such as every true farmer's should be,
'Midst the trees, shrubs and flowers which we all love to see,
Hath time's blandest smile ever over it thrown,
And life there is sweeter than elsewhere is known!

I love the clear streams, and the wild wooded plain,
The meadows, the pastures, and broad fields of grain,
The horses, the oxen, the cows and the sheep,
And all other stock that is useful to keep.
I love the choice fruits of the tree and the vine,
That in autumn's pure sunlight so lustrously shine,
For these are the treasures the farmer enjoys,
With his fond loving wife, and their gay girls and boys.

On the billowy ocean the sailor may roam,
And feel truly proud of his own floating home;
He may boast of his hopes, and his long hours of ease,
And the wild ocean scenes that inspire while they please;
He may fill to o erflowing his life's cup of joy,
And dream there is nought to disturb or destroy,
But joys that are sweeter with bright hours will come,
To gladden the heart of the farmer at home.

The merchant may live on his wealth's gain per cent,
The skilful mechanic may build and invent,
The doctor may practice, the minister preach,
The teacher, the youthful aspirant may teach,
The lawyer may plead well, his clients to please,
And exact from their purses most liberal fees,
But the true farmer's life is the dearest to me,
And the true pride and hope of the world is to be!

The best of all lives is the true farmer's life,
The best of all wives is the true farmer's wife.
His calling's the best which our Father designed
For the growth of the body as well as the mind;
He's king of a realm where all hearts can agree
And king never ruled with more freedom than he!
His children are happy, contented and free,
And forever the pride of our country will be.

Then give me the home where the true farmer dwells,
The pure air that sweeps o'er the green hills and dells,
The sunshine, the verdure, the birds and the flowers,
The hopes and the harvests that brighten the hours,
And all the choice fruits of the tree and the vine
That in autumn's sweet sunlight so lustrously shine;
For these are the treasures the farmer enjoys
With his dear, loving wife, and their gay girls and boys.

[From the Germantown Telegraph.]

Protect the Sheep.

FRIEND FREAS.—We are not personally interested in the production of either wool or mutton, having never owned a large flock and don't know that we ever shall; still, we believe that where sheep are kept there ought to be some general law to protect the owner from the ravages of dogs, of which more presently.

We think that statistics will warrant us in saying that there are 300,000 sheep killed and 300,000 maimed annually in this country, from this cause alone; and that the loss thus inflicted would amount to $1,206,000, allowing two dollars per sheep, which would be a low estimate. Now this sum would go a good way towards schooling our young or liquidating our national debt, and if to this we add the cost of boarding the dogs (many of which are utterly worthless), allowing the expense for each canine to be ten dollars per annum, and assuming five persons to average a family, or 800,000 families for the United States; and again assuming that each family *average a dog*, the expenditures reach extraordinary proportions.

So far as the expense of keeping a dog is concerned, that belongs to the owner; but about his depredations, that is another matter, and I would suggest to my brother farmers the proposition of petitioning our Legislature for more efficient laws on the subject, believing our present laws to be defective.

It is idle to talk about collecting damages against the owner of a sheep-dog; the very nature of the case precludes it, or the killing is usually done in the night. I have known a great many to lose sheep in this way, (have lost them myself), *but have never known a single instance in which the owner recovered any damages.*

I am informed that there is a local law in a certain county in this State, where he owner of every dog is taxed one dollar, and the money thus collected is paid into the town treasury. Any person losing sheep notifies these persons, (tree-holders,) who are denominated appraisers, and who proceed to appraise the amount of damage sustained. When certified, the town commissioners give an order which is paid out of the dog tax thus collected. If at the end of the year any money remains, it goes to the support of the poor. This law is said to work well, and, if so, then why not make it general.

We hope to hear from others on the subject. J. E. VAUGHN.

Bradford Co., Pa., Jan. 11, 1871.

HOOF BOUND.—Hoof bound is generally caused by allowing the feet to dry out, especially after they have been kept wet for some length of time, or after the frog had been ruined by thrush, or it has become decayed by constant moisture. It is caused, further, by neglect of proper paring, by bad shoeing, and allowing the shoes to stay on too long.

To effect a cure, we have to pare out the foot, so as to bring the same into a natural shape, to cut or to rasp down the quarters, so that the frog, if it has not been fatally destroyed, may come in contact with the ground. We have further to soften the hoof by moist application, either by means of wet rags wrapped around, or by stopping the same with fresh cow dung. The horse should go bare footed for some length of time. If the latter cannot be done, the horse should be shod very judiciously. The shoes must fit exactly in every respect, and fastened with not more than five, six, or perhaps seven nails, put in especially on the inside, as far toward the toe as possible. The shoes should be reset every three weeks. If the case is a very bad one, a run in a pasture in the Spring for six or eight weeks would be very beneficial.

CATTLE BY RAIL.—The suffering of beef-cattle in their protracted transportation by rail from the far distant west, by depriving them of water and food, has for some time engaged the attension of several of the States; but nothing to meet the evil having been done, we are pleased to see that Congress has taken the matter in hand, and we trust that a general law fully meeting the necessity of the case will be speedily enacted. Such a bill has already passed the House of Representatives by the heavy vote of 124 to 57, but it is rumored that it will not be equally successful in the Senate—why we are not informed. This law provides that cattle shall be transported in proper cars and shall be fed and watered as well as rested at certain periods. Some of the miserable hair-splitters, who still cling to the defunct idea of "State sovereignty," raise their blatant voices against the enactment by Congress; but all who eat the beef furnished by these cattle—and they supply all our large cities—will rejoice in the passage of such a law alike for the sake of humanity and their stomachs.

SHYING HORSES.—From our own experience the following suggestion is valuable;—"Allow me, having had a great deal of experience in managing horses, to add another bit of advice to nervous horsemen. Whenever they notice their horse directing his ear to any point whatever, or indicating the slightest disposition to become afraid, let them, instead of pulling the rein to bring the horse toward the object causing its nervousness, pull it on the other side. This will instantly divert the attention of the horse from the object which is exciting his suspicion, and in ninety nine cases out of a hundred the horse will pay no more attention to the object, from which he will fly away if forcibly driven to it by pulling on the wrong rein." The practice most persons have of forcing a horse up to the object frightening it, is dangerous and useless.

To make screws hold when they are driven into soft wood and subjected to considerable strain, the use of glue is often of advantage. Prepare the glue thick; immerse a stick about half the size of the screw, thrust it into the hole and withdraw it, then drive the screw home as quickly as possible. When there is some article of furniture to be repaired and no glue is to be had handily, insert the stick, then fill the rest of the cavity with pulverized rosin, then heat the screw sufficient to melt the rosin as it is driven home.

Domestic Economy.

RAG CARPETS.—In looking over the July number of the *Northwestern Farmer*, I noticed "Making Rag Carpets—A Man's View of the Case." I wish I knew the man's name, for one does not always meet with men as kind as he professes to be. I suppose he was better than some men though, for he did let his wife make carpet. I know some three or four men that won't let their wives make carpet, not that they care how hard their wives work, but they don't want to buy the chain and be bothered with rags in their way. There is not one of them that I consider good husbands. Whenever I hear a woman saying "I would like to have a carpet, but my husband won't let me make carpets," I think that is proof enough that he is not the right kind of a husband, or that he thinks his wife has not got sense enough to know how to keep house. I would as soon think of asking my husband if I might eat my breakfast as to ask him if I might make a carpet.

Our man's wife did not go to work at her carpet just right. Making rag carpet is like everything else; if you get in too great a hurry you are sure to do something desperate. In a family of five or six, by being saving, and washing all the rags and old clothes, there can be enough rags saved to make forty yards of carpet in three years or less time. The rags, if sold, would not bring over five dollars, and the carpet would be worth, if properly made, at least fifty dollars.

Old clothes and rags should always be washed clean and put away in a clean box or barrel, in a clean room, and not where the dogs and cats can make beds of them, or the hens can make nests in them. Then every fall and spring, after the sewing is done, the rag box ought to be emptied, and all the rags that are to be used as patches should be rolled up and put away in their place, so that you will not have to rummage the house over to find patches when needed. The hems and seams of pants and coats will do to tie your briars and vines up. (Of course they will not look very nice at first, but the leaves will soon hide them.) Cotton hems and seams can go with the selling rags. Then cut, sew and wind into balls your carpet rags, hang them up or put them out of reach of rats, mice and children until you have enough to make as much carpet as you want, then reel them, color to suit yourself, wash clean and wind in balls again before sending them to the weaver. Of course it will cost some money and work, but don't everything cost something that is worth saving.

Then another thing. A true woman always feels more like being a help to, than a dependent on her husband. A good wife would rather say *I* made it, than to say my husband *bought* it.

I do not expect this to be of any service to folks that are able to always wear good clothes, but rather common farmers that have to wear patched clothes and make rag carpets or do without any carpet. JANE JENKINS.

[From the Germantown Telegraph.]

Household Recipes.

TURKEY TO ROAST.—Dress in the usual way, but remove the crop with the fingers at the neck without cutting. Cut as small a place as will do to remove the inwards. Prepare a stuffing by cutting in small pieces half of the neck-bone, liver, gizzard, heart and a slice of pork; boil half an hour in a quart of water and season with salt and pepper; add to this half a loaf of wheat-bread sliced thin and rubbed fine. Wash the fowl and while wet rub salt and pepper over it with your hand. Tie the neck and put the stuffing in at the other opening, pushing enough of it through into the crop to fill. When full sew up the opening, put the fowl in a dripping pan with a pint of water, roast in the oven about two hours, turning carefully once or twice, and dipping the water over it frequently. An old turkey or a hen should be cooked half a day.

FLOUR PUDDING.—Take one quart of sweet milk, one teaspoonful salt, half a teacup of sugar; mix, boil and thicken with one teacup of wheat flour, wet with cold milk and stir until it boils again, then remove from the fire. When half cold add two well-beaten eggs, and flavor with nutmeg or lemon. Add raisins if you choose. Bake half an hour. To be eaten cold with or without sweetened cream.

CHEAP TEMPERANCE MINCE PIES.—Take of boiled beef, chopped fine and salted, one pint; apples, chopped fine, one quart; butter or suet, one teaspoonful; one teacup sugar, one pint each of boiled cider or water. Stew all together until the apples are done. When cold add one pint of canned or stewed blackberries or raspberries, one teaspoonful of pepper, one of cloves, two of cinamon and two of allspice.

PIE CRUST.—Rub fine in flour one cup of lard, salt and mix with two cups of cold water.

VARIETY CAKES.—Take two eggs, half a cup of sour cream, half a teaspoonful of saleratus, a pinch of salt; mix with flour; roll out thinner than pie crust, large as a saucer, and fry in hot lard as you do fried cakes.

BOWMANDALE PUDDING.—Our venerable housekeeper concocts a pudding so delicious that I would fain give to your department the method of its make-up. Place two quarts of fine white corn-meal in a tin pan, season properly with salt, grate half a large nutmeg, add half a teaspoonful of soda and mix together well. Beat up the white and yolks of four eggs with considerable white sugar until the mass is very light, and add it to the meal with sufficient unskimmed milk to form a very stiff batter. Place in a bag and boil briskly till done. Serve hot with wine dressing.

Any palate not blase will be tickled if this pudding collides with it.

HOW TO COOK OLD FOWLS.—For the possible benefit to some other young housekeepers, I wish to tell them how to cook an old chicken. Prepare as for roasting, then boil three hours in a covered pot, with one quart of water, to which add two tablespoonful of vinegar; after which put into a pan in a hot oven for about one hour, to brown. The liquor in the pot to be prepared for gravy; should the water boil away too much, more should be added. The result is, the meat is as tender as young chicken, and some think richer and better.—*Ohio Farmer.*

THE CHEAPEST FOOD.—The cheapest and most nutritious vegetable used for food is beans. Professor Liebig says that pork and beans form a compound of substances peculiarly adapted to furnish all that is necessary to support life. A quart of beans costs say fifteen cents; half a pound of pork ten cents. This, as every housekeeper knows, will feed a small family for a day with good strengthening food. Four quarts of beans and two pounds of corned beef, boiled to rags, in fifty quarts of water, will furnish a good meal to forty men at a cost of one dollar—two cents and a half a meal.

TURKEY SAUSAGE.—Cut up all the flesh remaining upon a turkey into small dice; if about a pound and a half, put a teaspoonful of chopped onions into a stewpan, with a piece of butter the size of two walnuts, pass a few seconds over the fire; then add half a tablespoonful of flour (mix well) and the mince, which moisten with a pint of stock made from the bones; simmer some time, keeping it moved; season with a little pepper, salt and sugar; finish with the yolks of three eggs, which stir in quickly over the fire, not allowing it to boil afterward; pour out upon a dish until cold; just before ready to serve, divide into equal parts, roll out each to about the size of a small egg, shaping them to fancy; egg and bread-crumb twice over, fry in very hot lard to a very light brown color, and serve.

GOSSIP.

Cure for a "brain on fire"—blow it out.

Spanish Republicans call their new King "Maccaroni I."

Nearly 150,000 skaters visited the London parks on a recent Sunday.

A Michigan man has been fined $200 just for knocking another man down with his fist and killing him.

Of 90,000,000 railway travelers in France last year, only two passengers and four railway servants were killed, 112 passengers and 61 servants wounded.

"Pat, who is this Nilsson we hear so much spakin' about in the newspapers?" "Don't you know, Mike? Why it is that cold sea-divil Nilson, that fit the battle of the Nile, tubbe shure."

In the year 1870 twenty Peers, one of them a Bishop, aged 84, died in England. Their average age was 66. The eldest was 92; the youngest, the eccentric Earl of Aberdeen, 28. No peerage became extinct.

An Ohio farmer saw a stranger tearing down his rail fence, and hailed him to know the reason. The reply was that he was suddenly seized with the shakes and was holding on to the fence for support.

The "wheels of fortune" used at the drawing of the San Francisco Mecantile Library lottery have been placed in front of the Library building to serve as gas lamps, and to be constant reminders of dreams of fortunes unrealized.

In Philadelphia there is a small blacksmith shop, the bellows of which are operated by dogs. The bellows are connected with a wooden wheel-box, which is kept revolving by the motion of the dog, something after the manner of a tread-mill.

A Florida man lately offered to fight an alligator with a butcher knife for $500 a side. As the challenge has been open a month, and no alligator has come down with his money or an acceptance of the challenge, the man claims to be the champion alligatorist.

Statistics of the manufactures of Buffalo, during the year 1870, are as follows: Number of establishments, 385; capital, $11,876,536; hands—men, 7,660, women, 1,371; wages, $3,110,690; value of material, $13,071,850; value of product, $20,859,120.

A would be school-teacher in Alabama recently replied to a question by one of the examiners, "Do you think the world is round or flat?" by saying, "Well, some people think one way and some another, and I'll teach round or flat, just as the parents please."

Female students continue to attend mixed clinical lectures in Philadelphia, but the male students remain hostile, and the other day created a slight disturbance at Blocksley hospital. About a dozen ladies remained through the lecture, though they were hissed, and two fainted at the operations performed.

Some of the children of the Crown Prince of Prussia came near drowning, the other day. They were sleighing over a frozen pond in the neighborhood of Berlin, when the ice broke under their sleigh, and they were precipitated into the water. Some skaters that were near saved them with a great deal of difficulty.

While the fire was raging the other day in Milford, Mass., an Irishman went into the apothecary store and confiscated a bottle of liquor, as he supposed. Carrying it home he placed it upon the table. His two children got hold of it and drank some of the liquor, and almost instant death was the result. When too late it was discovered that the bottle contained strychnine.

Mr. William Parrott, a respected citizen and a wealthy tobacconist of Richmond, Va., died on the 20th, at his residence, under the most painful circumstances. He was in his room, lying on a lounge, attired in a loose dressing gown, smoking his pipe, which, while dozing, he allowed to slip from his lips in such a manner as to empty the coals upon his clothing, which took fire at once. He received burns of such a character as to cause his death after five hours of the most intense suffering.

Among some of the South Sea Islanders the compound word for hope is beautifully expressive. It is a *manaolana*, or the swimming thought—faith floating and keeping its head above water, when all the waves and billows are going over. A strikingly beautiful definition of hope, worthy to be set down along with the answer which a deaf and dumb person wrote with his pencil, reply to the question, "What was his idea of forgiveness?" "It is the odor which flowers yield when trampled on."

The late Dr. Isaac Rowell, of San Francisco, left this singular clause in his will: "After death I wish my body to be dissected by medical friends, the soft parts burned, and the ashes preserved in an urn, the skeleton wired well together, and both kept in some medical college or university in San Francisco. But in case my wife should wish for them, it is my will that they be delivered to her in case she shall be willing to pay the expense of their preparation." The question whether a man can thus dispose of his body remains to be settled by the courts.

The Boston *Traveller* says that Mr. Collins Rich, formerly of Wareham, Mass., was married to his fourth wife in Brandon, Vt., about six years ago, at which place he has since lived. His wife is also for the fourth time bound to the choice of wedlock, she having buried three husbands. Mr. Rich is about seventy years of age, and has children by his former wives, all of whom are grown up. His wife is somewhat younger, and her children are also among the adult population of the country. This well married couple are living happily together, and enjoy good health.

A good joke is told in Washington at the expense of a well-known senator, who is notorious for taking two cocktails in succession before breakfast. One morning, while the senator was practising at the metropolitan bar, a friend put to him the pertinent question: "Senator, why do you take two cocktails as a custom? Won't one tone you?" The senator drew himself up: "I will tell you why I take two cocktails. When I have taken one it makes me feel like another man. Well, you see I'm bound by common courtesy to treat that man, so I take a second."

Domestic News.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—Senator Sumner has received from a friend a letter written by Cabrail, President Baez's opponent in San Domingo, bearing date of December 21, 1870, in which he says he is preparing to move on and capture the principal strongholds of Baez, and he fully expected to be successful. Cabrail's strength is greatly under estimated by his enemies. He has more troops than those opposed to him, who are willing to admit that he has no intention of abandoning the struggle, as reported.

Through a division in the opinion of the Supreme Court in the decision of the Court of Claims in favor of Lieut. Joseph W. Price for transportation pay from the place of his discharge at his own request and on the Surgeons certificate to his place of enlistment is confirmed, and remains a law on the subject. The drain upon the treasury in consequence will be immense as the Attorney General conceded in his argument that it applies as well to private soldiers as to officers and volunteers. Many millions will be required to meet the claims.

The minority of the House Committee on Judiciary, consisting of Republicans Loughridge and Butler, in their report, presented to-day the memorial of Victoria C. Woodhull and others on the question of female suffrage, say that this right is included in the privileges of citizens of the United States, which is guaranteed by section 1, article 14, of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and that female citizens, who are otherwise classified by the laws of the State where they reside, are competent as voters for Representatives to Congress.

The Senate, in executive session, continued the following nominations: Willis Drummond, Commissioner General of the Land Office, in place of Mr. Wilson; Lewis Weitzel, Assessor of the First District of Ohio; John B. Monteith, Indian Agent at the Nez Perces Agency, Idaho.

Next Monday a resolution will be introduced giving Victoria C. Woodhull the use of the Hall of Representatives for delivering an address in advocacy of woman suffrage.

The members of the Japanese Embassy, accompanied by the Secretary of State, called at the White House to-day and paid their respects to the President. Quite an interesting interview transpired. No set speeches were made. The Japanese Assistant Minister of Finance informed the President of the object of his mission here, which is to obtain an insight into our financial system.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 2.—The druggists of New Jersey, known as the Pharamaceutis' Association are in session here for the purpose of bringing before the Legislature a bill to restrict the sale of poisons, and regulate the appointment and licensing of druggists and their clerks. The bill is generally considered a fit and proper one to prevent often deadly mistakes.

ASHLAND, Feb. 1.—It is now understood that operations in the Schuylkill county region will be resumed between the 15th and 20th of February. Several shippers have already issued instructions to their agents in New York and Philadelphia to receive orders for coal.

Soldier's Homesteads Secured by A. J. STEVENS, Land Agent, Columbus Neb. jan26weowst

CHEAP GUNS! smooth bore muskets, warranted to shoot shot close and kill sixty yards. Price only $2 50. Address J. H. JOHNSTON, Pittsburgh, Pa. feb2w1y

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WHISKERS! One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face without injury in 21 days or money refunded; 25 cents a package, post-paid 3 for 50 cents. EDGAR JONES, Ashland Mass. jan26w4t65

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Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure Santa Cruz Rum, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients, and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound will most certainly be cheated.

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For Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Jaundice, Disease of the Kidneys

Religious Reading.

RELIGIOUS.

IN CHURCH.

BY MARY B. SLEIGHT.

If up and down these aisles
The Lord should pass to-day,
On those who are His own
His loving hand to lay,

Would His baptizing touch
Fall on my sinful head?
Or would He turn away
With angry frown instead?

His swift and searching gaze
Discerning all my price,
And all the bitter thoughts
I seek from Him to hide?

Be still, my soul, be still!
His blessed feet draw nigh!
Oh, will he stoop to me?
Or will he pass me by?

Be still! His holy hand
Is on my forehead laid,
Weep, O my soul, for joy,
And be no more afraid.

For thou art owned of Him.
Oh, joy all words beyond!
With His forgiving touch
Is sealed the loving bond.

No more, O happy heart,
To doubt and fear give way,
Since thus, with sweetest peace,
He crowneth thee to-day.

N. Y. Independent.

Idleness is the dead sea that swallows virtues and the self-made sepulchre of a living man.

Nothing is more contrary to the spirit of charity than rash and hasty censures.

All our purposes should be formed in subordination to Divine Providence.

The least return that we can make for favors, is to testify our gratitude to our kind benefactors.

Internal divisions among the members of Christ have more wounded his cause than all the external attacks of earth or hell.

None do the devil's work more effectually than those who foment needless divisions among the people of God.

Every sinner at God's bar will stand self-condemned; he will be made to own that he knew better and did worse.

There are times when, to vindicate our real character and magnify our office is not pride, but a debt that we owe to the church of God.

When God withdraws his restraints, there are no abominations into which we shall not rush headlong, as the horse rusheth into the battle.

It is the heart which God regards. Let us remember then that we have to do with Him on whom the most plausible professions cannot impose.

They who would abound in hope, peace, and joy, should be much in prayer to Him who is the giver of every good gift, and whose face none seek in vain.

No man can become truly wise, till, sensible of his spiritual ignorance, like a little child he comes to God's Word to learn the first elements of truth.

We must not be liberal of rash censures concerning the eternal states of men; but, while we condemn their opinions, must leave their hearts to the great Judge.

Christian fellowship is one of the greatest joys on earth, and a little foretaste of what we expected when we shall join the spirits of the just made perfect.

When duty detains us from those whose company we most delight in, we are ever cheerfully to forgo our own pleasures for the sake of our Maker's service.

They who are Christians indeed, cannot but rejoice in the prospect, that when Christ, who is their hope, shall appear, then the faithful also shall appear with Him in glory,

Sin against light and knowledge is most exceeding sinful; but the summit of iniquity is, to take a diabolical pleasure in the wickedness of others, and to love sin for its own sake.

The time is short; if faith and patience hold out we shall be placed forever out of the reach of sin and Satan and reign triumphant with Him who shall make our foes become our footstool.

Diuter, the Prussian school-councillor, said: "I promised God that I would look upon every Prussian peasant as a being who could complain of me before God, if I did not provide for him the best education, as a man and a Christian, which it was possible for me to provide."

A CURIOUS STORY.

Was it a Miracle.

N. Y. Cor. Boston Journal.

For thirty years, Miller, of Bristol, has lived by faith. If he wants money, lands, food, clothes or health he goes and asks for it, and gets it. A few men in this country have tried that system with various shades of success. Fulton street presents some remarkable instances of direct answer to prayer, if you can believe human testimony. A case occurred a short time ago, and I send you the facts as can be confirmed to the satisfaction of any one. Ministers out of employment drift to New York, partly to get away from the scenes of their former triumph, partly to find employment outside of the profession without being meddled with. As Stewart's store is said to be a hospital for decayed merchant's because so many bankrupt traders are employed in that house, Brooklyn may be regarded as the rendezvous of pastors without a parish. One of this number has been doing a little business, sometimes up and sometimes down. One Saturday he found himself almost completely cleaned out. His purse was without a penny, his larder empty, his credit exhausted. On his way home he went into a store and asked for a bill of goods on credit until the next week. The storekeeper blandly but firmly refused. The poor fellow went to his home sadly enough. There was nothing to eat in the house. He called his wife and children together, told them he was penniless, and without food, and said: "My dear children, there is no help from man, let us go to God." The little household knelt in prayer, and went supperless to bed. Between 10 and 11 o'clock the family were aroused by a loud knocking at the door. The husband went down, and found a gentleman waiting to see him. He was a well known merchant of the city, and knew nothing of the distress of the family, or that the household was in want. Addressing the occupant of the house, he said: "You may be surprised to see me here at this time of night. I undertook to go to bed, but I could not sleep. I felt impressed that it was my duty to come here. I tried to shake it off, but I could not; and I am here to see if your family want anything." The man told his story from the fullness of his heart. His friend left with him a sum of money, and promised to see the family early in the morning. Late as it was, the relieved gentleman went out for his Sabbath supply, and spent the night in thanksgiving. He believes in direct answers to prayer.

The Methodists of Boston are agitating the opening of a reading room in that city for the denomination. It was estimated that the sum needed to rent a suitable room for a year, and fit it up, would be two thousand dollars, of which the Wesleyan Association would probably give five hundred dollars, the preachers a like sum, and a committee was appointed to receive subscriptions to effect the object in view.

To Correspondents.

THANKS—a thousand thanks—to our host of kind friends who are responding so generously and heartily to our request to recommend the BLADE to their acquaintances who do not take it. Every mail brings us the fruits of their recommendations. We ask them to keep it up until the BLADE is in the families of *all* their friends. It don't cost them anything to say a good word for the paper, and it helps us and will be sure to help those they induce to subscribe. Let every reader of the BLADE resolve that he or she will be instrumental in sending at least *one* new subscriber during the next thirty days. What say you, friends?

We repeat our invitation to all who have any notion of going West, to make homes there, to send us their names and Postoffice address, with stamp for return postage, to *Lock Box No. 29, Toledo, O.*, and we shall in a short time be able to send them information that will be of interest and value to them.

SUBSCRIBER, Fancy Creek, Wisconsin, writes as follows:—"Seeing you have great powers of endurance and patience in answering questions, please answer the following: Does a soldier have to pay license, either State or Government, to peddle Yankee notions with a hand trunk, on foot either retail or wholesale to stores by sample?"—No exception is made by the Internal Revenue laws in favor of soldiers, but *every* person, (except those peddling newspapers, magazines, Bibles, religious tracts, or the products of his farm or garden, or charcoal, or traveling on foot and peddling fruits vegetables, pies, cakes and confectioneries) who sells, or offers to sell at retail, goods, wares, or commodities, traveling from place to place in the town or through the country, is regarded as a peddler. Dealers who have paid a special tax as such, may, either by themselves or their agents, solicit orders and make sales by showing samples, and subsequently sending the goods sold, without liability to additional special tax for so doing. After May 1st, 1871, persons may peddle or engage in any business, except dealing in liquors or tobacco, without incurring liability to tax under the Internal Revenue laws.

"AUNT LIZZIE," Shabbona, Ill.—Send on the receipts for the *Farm Journal*, and write for it as often as you can. And we will say to good housewives and their daughters everywhere that we shall be glad to have good receipts and other articles suitable for the Domestic Economy Department of the *Farm Journal*.

"CADMAN CONTRARY"—which the same is a woman, sends us a letter on the subject of woman's work and wages, in answer to something GAIL HAMILTON has recently written. She winds up with the following pointed question; "If men who pay taxes are allowed to vote, why not those widows who pay taxes?"—We must say to our correspondent that *that* is *one* question we can't answer. We will, however, take this occasion to say that the constitution or the law that prevents any woman who pays taxes from having a voice in the government she thus helps to support, is a "relic of barbarism" unfit to exist in any civilized nation in the bright light of the nineteenth century. That's our opinion.

J. C. B., Clay City, Ill., says: "I went into the army a green boy full of patriotism, Sept. 24, 1864, with the promise of $300 bounty. I received $200 of it, and was discharged by General Orders thirty days before the expiration of my term of service—Aug. 24, 1867. The order was issued so that we could get home before the travel closed on the River. We were in Montana, and the Missouri river was our outlet to the States. On account of that thirty days I was deprived of the last installment of bounty, $1 0. Can't I get it under an act of Congress of March 3d, 1869? If not, is there any other law that will give it me?"—The act of March 3d, 1869, does not apply to enlistments under act of July 4th, 1864. The bounty allowed by that act (July 4th 1864) can only be paid as the installments become due—viz: one-third on muster-in to service, one-third at the expiration of one half the term of enlistment and one-third at the expiration of the term of enlistment. So there is no law under which you can get the last $100.

E. G. PAINE, Bath, N. Y.—Two agents at the same Post Office can each have an extra copy if each sends a club of ten subscribers. We have good reason to believe that the BLADE has a larger circulation than any other weekly newspaper west of New York city, and we think there is but one *in* that city (the Weekly *Tribune*) that exceeds it, and we are "going for" the head of the list right lively.

GEO. S. GUNN, Dayton, O.—The BLADE is sent regularly to the National Soldier's Home at Dayton.

J. G. STEEL, Oswego, Kansas.—Yes, Ohio furnishes her honorably discharged soldiers with medals. Address the Secretary of State, Columbus, Ohio.

AN ENGLISHMAN, Macon county, Ill., writes as follows:—"In the event of war between England and America, what would be the effect on Englishmen residing here? My reason for asking is on account of the reports which have come to my notice to the effect that my countrymen would be expelled from this country, as the Germans were from French territory during the present war. My second question is, what steps ought I take to become naturalized?"—You need not be uneasy. There is no immediate danger of a war between this country and England. We had enough of war during the rebellion to last us a generation at least, and England saw enough of our fighting qualities in that contest to make her backward about coming to blows with us. Besides all this, there's nothing between the two countries worth fighting about, and no danger of there being. But in case of a war you would not be molested unless you were detected in giving aid and comfort to the enemy, in which case you would be sent through the lines to your friends. In order to become naturalized apply to to the Clerk of the Court of the County in which you live.

MRS. M. W. FROST, Bellevue, Ohio:—Yes, Chaplains and Surgeons are entitled to 160 acres of land under the homestead laws, the same as other soldiers. Thanks for your good opinion of the BLADE. We hope always to merit it.

KATE T. WOOD, Liberty, N. Y.—Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad" is sold only by subscription. A letter addressed, Buffalo EXPRESS, Buffalo, N. Y., will reach the publishers of that paper.

I. W. Rockford, Ill.—We do not hold ourselves responsible for opinions expressed by our correspondents. We believe in free speech and a free press, and allow people who differ from us to have their say through our columns if they want to. You make some good points in your letter, and there are a great many people who feel just as you do about the matter concerning which you write—especially the "mercenary" part of it, and at the proper time they will make themselves felt. But it is hardly the time yet.

S. F. SANBORN, Rock River, Wisconsin, writes us on the subject of soldiers' homesteads. He says "the law as now stands is of no earthly benefit to disabled soldiers—the very class who need it the most," and then adds:

"I think the law should be amended so that all disabled soldiers that are not able to go West on account of wounds received in the line of duty, could secure their 160 acres of land, to be held by them for the rise in price which will follow the settlement of all new countries, or to be sold to some actual settler that would bind himself to go on the land and improve it for a certain number of years, (say five years,) the length of time required by the Government on homesteads, including the time it is held by the first owner."

There is a bill now before Congress to secure just what our correspondent asks. Let him, and all other soldiers, write to their Senators and Representatives asking that the bill be passed without unnecessary delay. Make the pressure strong and heavy.

OLD SOLDIER, Connecticut.—If you will write to the Recorder of Monroe Co., Monroe, Mich., enclosing stamp for return postage, he will give you the desired information about your deed. This correspondent recommends ordinary gas pipe for lightning rods. "The pieces should be screwed together in the usual way until a sufficient length is obtained, then properly sunk in the ground, and only allowed to touch the house at the cornice." This would make a good rod, but we do not see any advantage in it over an iron rod of the same thickness and fastened at the joints in the same way. As to touching the house only at the cornice, there is no advantage in that. It can just as well touch the house all the way down. Glass insulators are of no use whatever.

CO. A, 1ST WIS. CAVALRY, West Eau Claire, Wis., writes a letter on the same subject as the above, in which he makes some good points, among them the following:—"Now, have I not the right to take a homestead and let my term of service (four years) in the United States Army count as part of the time the law requires homesteaders to occupy their land?"—We answer you *ought* to have that right, and we think you *will* have in less than a month. As we have said to other correspondents, write to your Senators and Representatives in Congress on the subject.

MRS. J. C. SHELLY, Huntsville, Alabama, writes us a somewhat lengthy letter denouncing the American Knitting Machine and the treatment she has received from the agents in St. Louis. Among other defects she says the machine is roughly finished, will neither widen nor narrow, except by knitting tighter or looser, "and every one knows that that will not make a good shaped stocking. All the garment that it will knit well is a stocking 72 stitches wide from top to toe." We know nothing personally of the merits of the machine. If as Mrs. S. says, it is certainly of very little value.

JOSHUA HAGLE, Four Mile, Mo.—If you are on Railroad land, that is land given by the government to the Railroad Co., you must buy it of the Company. The government has nothing more to do with it. If it is government land you can homestead 160 acres if you were a soldier during the rebellion, or 80 acres if you were not. To secure a homestead apply at the United States Land Office in your district. We think you are in the Ironton District.

"DEKIN No. 3."—The "call" your church has so generously tendered to Parson NASBY, has been laid before him, and he wishes us to say that he "hez it under konsidera-hun." Your statement that you have one Masonic lodge and six churches, and only five places where "licker" is sold, rather staggers the old gentleman. He thinks the number of churches altogether too large for the number of "groceries," or the number of the latter too small for the number of the former, he don't care which. The salary also is rather small. But with the unlimited credit which you promise he might be able to save something for a rainy day. The Parson has a very happy faculty of using credit, whether limited or unlimited.

A SUBSCRIBER, Makanda, Ill., asks. "By whom and when was the telegraph invented? Which is the longest ocean, the Atlantic or the Pacific?" In 1837 several telegraphs were brought before the public in different countries, the production of independent inventors. That of Prof. S. F. B. MORSE, of the United States, which has continued to be generally recognized in all parts of the world as the most efficient and simple, was first publicly exhibited in the University of New York in 1837, and had been gradually brought to a working condition by experiments and contrivances devised by the inventor during the preceding five years, with the assistance of Prof. L. D. GALE and Messrs. GEORGE and ALFRED VAIL. In October, 1837, Prof. MORSE filed a caveat in the United States patent office to secure his invention, and he obtained the patent in 1840, covering the improvements he had in the mean time made in the apparatus. The telegraph was first brought into practical use, May 27, 1844, between Washington and Baltimore. The Atlantic Ocean is longer than the Pacific.

INQUIRER, Boonsboro, Iowa.—The washing machine you inquire about seems to have subsided. At any rate we do not see it advertised in any of our exchanges, and when an article goes "out of print" in that way the public, and everybody else, very soon loose sight of it.

SUBSCRIBER writes us all the way from Cove, Oregon, with the forlowing interesting series of questions:

1st. "Can a person who served in the Missouri State Militia during the late rebellion get a homestead under the recent law of Congress the same as other soldiers?

2d. Who were Damon and Pythias?"

3d. Where is, or was, "Gretna Green?"

4th. Where can I get Dickens' complete works, and what will they cost?

5th. Did Gen. Butler vote in the Charleston Convention for Jeff. Davis as a candidate for President?

1. The law of Congress giving soldiers homesteads applies to those who served in the United States army not less than ninety days. If the Missouri State Militia was a strictly State organization, called out and paid by the State, without authority from the general government, the law would not apply to those who served in it.

2. DAMON and PYTHIAS were Pythagorean philosophers. When DAMON was condemned to death by the tyrant DIONYSIUS, of Syracuse, about 387 years B. C., he obtained leave to go and settle some domestic affairs, on the promise of returning at the appointed time of execution, and PYTHIAS became surety for the performance of his engagement. When the fatal hour approached DAMON did not appear and PYTHIAS surrendered himself and was led away to execution; but at this critical moment DAMON returned to redeem his pledge. DIONYSIUS was so struck with their fidelity that he remitted the sentence, and entreated them to permit him to share their friendship.

3. Gretna is a small village in Scotland, nine miles west of Carlisle, and is the nearest and most accessible point in Scotland from the elder kingdom, and in its neighbood fugitive or runaway marriages were contracted. The practice was begun by a tobacconist named John Paisley, who lived to a great age and died in 1814. His first residence was at Megg's Hill on the common or green between Gretna and Springfield—hence the name Gretna Green. The marriage ceremony consisted in an admission before witnesses by the parties that they were husband and wife, such admission being sufficient, according to the law of Scotland, to constitute a valid marriage. After the ceremony the officiating functionary signed a certificate of marriage, which was also signed by two witnesses, and then the union of the parties became perfect and indissoluble.—The number of these marriages at Gretna and other border villages has been stated to amount on an average to about 500 a year. An act was passed, however, in 1856, making these marriages illegal after that year, unless one of the persons married had lived in Scotland twenty-one days, which has seriously interfered with the business.

4. Any good bookseller will get you a set of Dickens' works, or you can get them of LEE & SHEPARD, Boston, Mass. The price varies from $15 to $150 for the sett, depending on the quality of the paper, binding, illustrations &c.

5. GEN. BUTLER did vote in the Charleston Democratic Convention in 1860, for JEFF. DAVIS for Democratic nominee for the Presidency. We think he voted for him fifty-seven times in that Convention. But that was under the old *regime*, and BUTLER has shown by his course since then that he has thoroughly repented of it.

R. R. Dubuque, Iowa, asks:—"Which of the three cities has the largest population, Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis?" Chicago has 298,963; Cincinnati, 216,239, and St. Louis, 312,963.

AMELIA ESTHER.—Your poems have some merit, but not enough to warrant us in giving them a place in the BLADE. As you ask our opinion, we will say that by long study you might succeed as a poet, but we think you could make much better use of the time it would require.

E. S. D., Metamora, Ohio, asks:—"Which is the best way for a young man without a family to do, if he thinks of taking a homestead; to go as quick as he can get enough to take him there, or wait until he gets a little ahead?"—If in his present position he can save something, he would better hold on to it until he gets something ahead. He will find a little money very convenient when he commences improving his homestead.

A. M. MILLER, Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, says:—"I would be very much obliged if you will tell me at what degree below zero, (Fah.) mercury freezes."—From thirty-nine to forty degrees.

GEORGE SMITH, Cortland, N. Y., says:—"I am attending the Normal School in this place, and find your valuable paper in the reading room of the Y. M. C. A. I think of preparing myself for a merchant, and have about $450. Would you advise me to clerk it in a store, or attend a commercial college? Is the school at Painesville, Ohio, a good one, and would I learn as much there as anywhere?"—A course in a good commercial college would undoubtedly be of advantage to you, but if you can get a situation in some good store, and invest your money at interest on good security, we think that would be your best course. There is nothing like practical business to qualify a man for business. If you get such situation, go to work diligently to qualify yourself thoroughly for the business. Make it your study; bend everything to that, and aim to make yourself indispensable to the establishment. It will not do to be discouraged at any thing. With such a spirit as this you will succeed. We know nothing about the standing of the school you inquire about.

"COUNTRY JAKE" makes the following inquiries about the West Point Military Academy:—

"First. Is each Congressional District entitled to a Cadetship once a year? If not how often?"

Each Congressional District is entitled to one cadet in the Academy all the time, and as it requires four years to complete the course, there can be but one appointment for each District every four years, unless a vacancy should occur by death, resignation or other cause.

"Second. Does it require abilities of a high order to graduate at West Point with credit?"

It does not require any greater ability than is does to graduate with credit in any good college or university.

"Third. Would a young man by his own unassisted efforts be likely to obtain a cadetship?"

The appointments are made on the recommendation of Congressmen, and as these honorable gentlemen are more or less subject to political influences, the struggles for these appointments are sometimes very bitter. To secure the appointment you must bring such influences to bear as will get your Congressman to recommend you. Then you are all right.

WESTERVILLE.—The length of the Suez canal, from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, is one hundred miles, though the distance in a direct line would be about seventy miles. Its width is three hundred and twenty-eight feet at the top and two hundred and forty-six at the bottom.—The depth of water in it is twenty-six feet.

J. A. COLESCOTT, Whitcomb, Ind.—You may be able in four weeks to learn the *principles* of the art of short-hand writing, by which 150 words per minute could be reported, but only persistent practice of those principles would enable you to report as rapidly as that. Just how long it would take you to do it, no one can say, as some persons can learn the art much more rapidly than others.

A FRIEND, Lima, Ind.—For the illustrated patent office reports, apply to your Representative in Congress, or one of your United States Senators.

T. B. E., Crawfordsville, Ind.—If you will address Gen. JOHN EATON, Jr., Washington, D. C., and request it we think he will send you a copy of his report on education.

L. H. HECKETT, St. Elmo, Ill., asks:—"What advantage will the 160 acres soldiers' homestead be to a man like myself, having but one leg."—Not much, unless the new bill should pass deducting the time you served in the army from the time of actual settlement required on the homestead. In that case you could sell out to advantage to an actual settler.

"NIMPORTE," Phillipsburg, Ohio, and some half a dozen other correspondents, recently have asked us to give the name of the mountain upon which Christ delivered the Sermon on the Mount.—It is not known positively, but supposed to have been at a place known as "Tell Hattin," or "the horns of Hattin," a low mountain ridge between Mt. Tabor and Tiberias, about thirty or forty feet in height; at its eastern end is an elevated point or horn, some sixty feet high, and at the western end, another not so high, making it look like a saddle. It is a singular fact that this very place has since been the scene of great battles. Yet the "Prince of Peace" sat here and declared, "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God," and, "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth."

HARRY B., asks:—"To what Church does HENRY WARD BEECHER belong?"—To the Congregational.

HASTIE J., Base Line, Kansas:—You did perfectly right in declining the mode of conveyance offered you by the gentleman, and if he *is* a gentleman he will only esteem you the more highly for declining, and will apologize for having made the offer.

W. W. T., Frankfort, Kansas.—Messrs. WORTS & Co. are the most extensive manufacturers of crackers in this city.

X. X. X., Newton, Iowa.—There are several Health Journals published. Hall's Journal of Health, by W. W. Hall, 176, Broadway, N. Y., and the Herald of Health by Wood & Holbrook, 18 and 15 Laight street, New York, are among the best. We do not know anything about the merit of the Pocket Giant corn sheller. In general terms we can say that we can not undertake to vouch for the good faith and reliability of everybody who advertises with us. We never take an advertisement that we know, or have good reason to suspect is a swindle or a humbug, but we can not be expected to travel throughout the length and breadth of the land to examine articles that people propose to advertise in the BLADE. For instance we don't believe in patent medicines at all. We never were sick, and perhaps don't know exactly what we *might* do if we should be, but we *think* now we would put ourself under the care of some thoroughly educated, conscientious physician, and follow his directions most carefully. If we didn't get better in a reasonable time, we would ask him to call a couple of his medical brethren in consultation, and if they all could not conquer the disease, we would conclude that our work in this world was about finished. But there are a great many very good people who will not employ a physician as long as they can find a patent medicine which they think fits their case, and a great many others who imagine themselves sick unless they have their regular rations of their favorite patent medicine. Now, we ask whether it would be fair to expect us to make an apothecary's shop of our stomach to test every medicine that anybody may want to advertise in the BLADE? This correspondents' department would be brought to a very speedy end if we were to do so. Again, one man may advertise a certain piano as the very best ever made, another a sewing machine, another a plow, and so on to the end. Others may think other pianos, sewing machines, plows, &c., the best. We give the proprietors a chance to have their say in our columns at our regular advertising rate's and trust to the good sense of our readers to decide whether they will buy the articles or not. But whenever anybody offers a staple article at a ridiculously low price, it is fair to presume that somebody is going to be cheated, and it won't be the seller. Sometimes we give our editorial endorsement to an article advertised in our columns, and whenever we do this of course we know the article to be what it is represented.

SAM. Quarry, Iowa, asks: "What is this oroide gold we see advertised so much? Is there any such thing, or is it all a humbug?" Did you ever see any brass gold, or copper gold, or pewter gold? There's just as much real gold in a nickle cent or pewter spoon as there is in a ton of oroide gold. It is nothing more than a combination of metals, having somewhat the color of gold, which color it will retain until handled or used a little, and no longer.

D. S. KRAMER, Watsontown.—Yes, you can have the papers sent as you request.

R. T. D., East Meredith, N. Y.—We can have the back numbers of Harper's Monthly sent you that you want.

J. GRABILL, Rogersville, Pa.—You had better see and examine for yourself, the books and papers you inquire about, before investing any money in them. The genuine Craig microscope is worth the price it sells for, but it wont magnify ten thousand times. It is *not* safe to send produce to men professing to be commission merchants who can not give you good references as to their honesty and responsibility.

C. WADE, Grayville, Ill., talks to us thusly: "I consider the BLADE equal to the best of schoolmasters. The answers to correspondents alone are worth ten times the subscription price to everybody who will read them. I often find questions answered in the BLADE which would have taken weeks to find out otherwise. Please tell me what is the meaning of the advertisement I see in the BLADE and other papers, "8 O'CLOCK." The advertisement is sent out by a New York tea company, but what advantage it can be to them in that shape we can't tell. We suppose they know what they are about. Perhaps they are about to introduce a new brand of tea under that name. In answer to your other question we will say that travelers in the arctic regions always wear their clothing with the fur side out because it is warmer that way.

W. A. WINN, Gadsden, Texas, asks:—"Which Protestant religious denomination is the most numerous in the United States? And which is second in numbers?"—The Methodists are the most numerous and the Baptists next.

R. E., Green Oak, Ind., asks:—Did the United States Government in 1837 or '38 issue one cent coins that were afterwards called in on account of their value being greater than was supposed?—No such coins were issued.

ALEX. TEPAS.—You give us no Post Office address, therefore we can't send the papers.

SUBSCRIBER, Sidney, Ill., asks "if a soldier gets a 160 acre homestead for every honorable discharge he may have?"—No, he can take but one homestead, no matter how many discharges he may have.

J. R. PIERSOLL, Princeton, Ind.—Your discharge is an honorable one and you are entitled to a soldier's homestead. Your son in Kansas can make the selection for you, and you can make the necessary affidavit to secure it before the Clerk of the Court in the county where you live. The Register of the Land Office will furnish you with the necessary blanks for this affidavit.

"SHADOWS" asks if a person can secure a copyright for a book after it has been published in successive numbers of a weekly newspaper?—Yes, but before you take out the copyright anybody else can publish it that wants to do so. This correspondent also asks: "Who were the rulers, and what was the form of government, of Mexico for a few years immediately preceding the commencements of the great rebellion in this country?"—As briefly stated as possible the record of Mexican rulers is as follows:—Herrera was succeeded Jan. 15, 1851, by Gen. Arista. Jan. 15, 1853, he was compelled by a revolution to resign. Santa Anna then became Dictator, this being the fifth time that he was at the head of the government. Another revolution compelled him to leave the country in Aug 1855, and Gen. Carrera was made President, which place he held 27 days, being compelled to retire Sept. 12. Then after three weeks of anarchy Alvarez was made President. Dec. 11, of the same year, he retired and Gen. Comonfort became President. He held the place until January, 1858, when another revolution gave the place to Gen. Zuloaga. Juarez then organized a rebellion, and assumed the head of the government, establishing his capital at Vera Cruz, while Zuloaga maintained himself in the City of Mexico. This state of affairs continued during the year 1858, and Jan. 6, 1859, Gen Miramon was made President by the Junta at the City of Mexico. May 1, 1860, he was defeated by Gen. Zuloaga, who again assumed the Presidency. He was in turn again driven from power by Miramon, who held the office until Jan. 19, 1861, when he was compelled to retire and Juarez was again elected President, and was made Dictator by the Mexican Congress June 30, of the same year.

A number of letters are left over until next week.

☞ Catarrh is a common disease, so common that suffering and "hawking" reach you at every turn. Your foot slips in its nasty discharge, in the omnibus or in church, and its stench disgusts at the lecture or concert. The proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offers $500 reward for a case of Catarrh that he cannot cure. Sold by druggists or send sixty cents to Dr. R. V. Pierce, 133 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y., and you will receive it by mail. Beware of counterfeits and worthless imitations. The Genuine has Dr. Pierce's private U. S. Government Stamp on it.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. BUTTS' Dispensary, headed, Book for the Million—MARRIAGE GUIDE—in another column. It should be read by all.

....HAZARD & CASEWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. oct27w1y

....THE BEST TONIC—Casewell & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphated Elixer of Callisaya. oct27w1y

DR. RANSOM'S HIVE SYRUP AND TOLU.—Doctor, I have a terrible cough, and my children are all down sick with coughs, sore throats and colds. What shall we do? Take "Dr. Ransom's Hive Syrup and Tolu, or Honey Syrup," and apply "Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment" to the throat and chest, warm. These are excellent family medicines. Full directions are on the bottles. You can get both medicines at any drug store for sixty cents.

HEALTH AND LONG LIFE.—Among the many preparations that has been recommended for this purpose, none, it is believed, has proved as efficacious as PLANTATION BITTERS. This wonderful vegetable tonic appears to contain all the elements necessary to keep up the staminal strength of the system, and to protect it from the damaging effects of vicissitudes of temperature and other unhealthy influences to which we are all more or less exposed. The extraordinary invigorating and regulating properties of the preparation adapt it especially to the condition of the old and feble, whose lamp of life is burning low, and requires a nutritious stimulent to sustain it.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

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Address the Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, or Dr. W. H. Parker, who is the Business Agent and Medical Assistant of the author.

N. B.—The author of the above named books, or Dr. Parker, may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill, secrecy and experience. dec15w6mos 65

The Markets.

TOLEDO PRODUCE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE
TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 7, 1871.

Flour.—There has been only a moderate degree of activity in the Flour market during the past week. Early there was a fair shipping demand and a considerable quantity was taken on that account. At this writing the market is inactive and prices nominally lower. We quote Fine, $4 00; Superfine, $4 50; Extra, $5 00; XX and Fancy brands $6 00@7 50.

Wheat.—Prices of this grain fluctuated considerable for a week past, a portion of the time with an active market. At the close yesterday evening the market ruled quite steady and the feeling among holders was materially stronger than at any time during the week and at an improvement of fully 4c on the lowest figures touched for leading grades. There is a great disparity of feeling among holders of Wheat concerning future prices, and that circumstance renders all conclusions. Closing quotations last evening were: Amber Michigan 127c spot and 126c seller March; No 1 White Michigan 124c; No 2 D. & M. White 120c; No 2 White Wabash 120@125c; No 3 White Wabash 140c; No 1 Red 128@129c; No 2 Red 124c; Rejected Red 121c.

Corn—This grain has been in moderate request since our last report, without, however, essential change in prices. A portion of the time the demand for April options has been quite active and a large business has been transacted for all April and first half of May. The range of prices for the latter have been 61¾ to 62, with the bulk of the transactions at a shade below the outside. At the close there was a fair demand for spot grain at 56¾c for High mixed 56¾ 56¾c for Low mixed, 57c for No. Grade, and 58c for Yellow.

Oats—This grain is higher, but there is no animation in the market. Business has been fair at 40¾c for No. 1 entirely at the outside, 40¾ 40¾c for No. 2 and 40¾c for Michigan. The market closes without much activity and prices quoted are barely maintained.

Rye—A portion of the time this grain has been in moderate request, with a very limited supply. No 1 sold as high as 98c—a higher figure than had been previously touched since last spring. At present there is no demand.

Barley—The market for this grain is inactive. Now and then a wagon load arrives and is taken by brewers at figures that would be no indication of prices of car lots.

Mess Pork—There is considerable firmness yet the market rules very quiet at $22 50@23 00 for round lots of city packed mess.

Lard—The market is quiet and firm at 12c for kettle-rendered, 12¾c for steam. Country Lard is slow of sale at 11½@12c.

Dressed Hogs—The market has been characterized by great quietness, and it possesses no features of interest; $8 50 ₱ cwt. is the highest price obtainable, and the finest Hogs ever sold in this market go off at that price.

Clover Seed—Since our last this seed has sold as high as $6 50 per bushel of 60 lbs; but that figure could not be maintained with rapid fluctuations at the east, and the price quickly fell to $6 40@6 45—the latter the outside price at the close yesterday.

Timothy Seed—This article has been very scarce in our market for several months past, but is now more plenty. It is held at $6 25, a figure above the views of buyers.

Salt—The market is quiet and steady at $2 per bbl for Saginaw, Onondaga and Kanawha Fine; Coarse $2 40.

Butter—The market is well supplied and dull. We quote choice Roll at 20@23c; fair Roll, 18@20c; common 15@16c.

Eggs—Fresh are in good demand at 22@23c; limed are plenty and a trifle dull at 18@20c.

Potatoes—A few days since there was an active demand for car lots at 95c@$1; at present prices are nominal. The weather is too cold for shipping.

Oil—There is more strength in the market for Linseed and prices are firm at 92@94c for raw from factory and 97@99c for boiled.

Feathers—The market is quiet and steady. We quote live geese at 90c@$1, as the wholesale prices, the inside the buying rate.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 1870

Cotton dull and a shade lower; middling uplands, 15¾c. Flour dull; receipts 14,000 of superfine western and state, at $5 10@5 25; common to good extra, $5 60@5 85; good to choice $5 80@7 20; white western extra, $7 20@7 65; extra Ohio, $6 80@7 45; St. Louis, $6 90@8 75. Rye Flour $4 75@5 25. Corn meal quiet. Whiskey dull at 93@93½c. Wheat quiet; receipts, 5,000 bush new spring at 154@157c; red and amber, 158@160c. Rye, 110c. Barley and Malt unchanged. Corn steady; receipts 17,000 bu; No 2 mixed at 85@86c; yellow 86@86½c. Oats dull; receipts 4,000 bushels; Western and Ohio, 63@65c. Hay and Hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio, 13½@16½c; Java, 18@22c. Molasses dull at 58@70c.—Rice easier at 7¼@7¾c. Petroleum—crude 12½c; refined 26@26¾c. Total stock, of grain in warehouse, Wheat, 2,330,000 bushels; corn, 240,000 bu; oats, 1,645,000 bu; rye 157,000 bu; barley, 504,000 bu; malt, 227,000 bu. Provisions—mess pork, new, $22 50@22 75; old $21 50; prime $19 50; prime mess, new, $21 75@22 00; March and April delivery $22 75@23 00. Beef steady; plain mess $10@13; extra $15@17½; hams 30@31c. Tierce Beef—prime mess $26@28; India mess $28@32. Cut Meats firm; hams 14½@15¾c; shoulders 8@10c. Middles steady; city long 11½c; short 11¾c. Lard firm; prime steam 12½@13¼c; kettle-dried 13½c; March delivery 13¾c. Butter steady; 14@22c for western; 20@46c for state. Cheese quiet at 13@16c.

LATEST.

Flour firm at $6 65@7 for shipping grades. Wheat unchanged. Rye—Western $1 10. Oats quiet. Beef, Pork and Bacon unchanged. Lard steady at 13¾c cash, and 13¾c bid for March. Eggs quiet and unchanged.

Government Stock Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

6s of '81	113½	20s of '67	109¾
20s of '62 reg	111¾	20s of '68	109¾
20s of '64	110¾	10-40s	109¾
20s of '65	110¾	10-40s, currency	111¾
20s of '65 new	109¾	Gold	112½

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.

Flour dull and lower; family $6 00@6 25. Wheat dull and drooping; 120@130c for very choice.—Corn firm; 53@55c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats and Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries steady. Linseed Oil; only a limited jobbing demand at 92c. Lard Oil higher and grades advanced to 111@112c. Eggs in fair demand and higher at 21@22c. Butter steady, 25@35c. Cheese steady. Seeds steady. Pork opened dull but closed active; sales 1,000 bbls; $21 75@22 00 cash, and $22 00@22 50 future. Lard opened dull but closed active for steam rendered; sales 650 tierces; 11¾@12c for head, gut and prime steam. Bulk meats in light demand but firm at the close; sales 200,000 shoulders 7¾@8c cash and future; sides, 10¾@10¾c for clear rib, clear sides dull and offered at